The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1873. VOL. 88.—NO. 177.

FIRST EDITION.

The Williamsport Murder.

DETAILS OF THE ATROCIOUS CRIME.

Arrest and Confession of the Fiend.

ABOUT $9,000 RECOVERED.

In Friday's GAZETTE we gave a brief telegraphic dispatch announcing the murder of Isabella McBride, an aged lady, several miles from Williamsport, and the terrible beating of her husband. Since then we have obtained the following particulars of the horrible butchery and the object which impelled its perpetration: In a farm house near Linden, about four miles and a half from Williamsport, equi distant from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and a public road, resided a couple aged about seventy five years. The building is located about three hundred yards from the railroad, and can be plainly seen by passengers on the various trains which pass that point. The house is reached from the public road by a lane, and no habitation is within 300 or 400 yards of the place. The couple were known as quiet and unobtrusive people, and possessed no social qualities They had few visitors, and abstained from calling on others, unless absolutely necessary. They had lived at one spot for many years, and were the owners of two large farms in the neighborhood. Besides it was generally believed that they had secreted in the house a large quantity of gold—some placing the figure as high as $25,000. It was known that two wealthy bachelor brothers of the wife had died at the place, and bequeathed their possessions to the aged couple, which, added to their frugality and other circumstances, caused them to be regarded as among the most affluent residents of the county. Such knowledge that the house contained but two occupants, and they old and feeble, and that thousands of dollars of gold were supposed to be in their possession, was communicated to a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad named Nelson Wade several years ago, and on Tuesday evening he carried into execution the diabolical design he had doubtless nourished for a long period. The man and wife were just making preparations to eat their supper, the edibles having already been placed on the table, when a stout man suddenly made his appearance. Mrs. McBride had gone to the well, on the outside with a crock of milk, and the door leading to the basement being closed, she placed the earthen vessel on the doorstep. As she proceeded to open the cellar door she was violently assaulted with a club by the stranger, and although pleading for mercy the monster continued his brutal and cowardly attack on the unprotected woman until she lay weltering in blood and dead—to all appearance. This terrible act accomplished, Wade took the club with which he had murdered Mrs. McBride, and, with the blood dripping from it, rushed into the house and applied it to the head of the husband until he supposed he had killed him. He was now master of the terrible situation, and commenced a search for the gold which he thought was in the house. He succeeded in obtaining, it is said, about $9,000, when he quit the scene of his horrible work.

The Situation Discovered.

Although the murder was committed on Tuesday evening, it was not known by any person but the assassin and robber until near noon on Wednesday, when some one had occasion to go to the house and found Mrs. McBride covered with gore, her skull fractured, her features generally distorted, and her inanimate form lying where she had been stricken down by the murderer. The crock of milk which she had placed on the door-step seemed to have been untouched. The startled and horrified discoverer of the woman's fate then entered the house, where he found McBride still breathing, but perfectly unconscious. His head bore abundant evidence of having been violently beaten, and his face, hands and clothing were stained with blood, while the floor contained considerable quantities of coagulated gore.

The Terrible News Spreading.

Soon after the nearer neighbors were informed of the tragedy, and by afternoon hundreds of people on foot and in carriages were hurrying to the scene. The most intense excitement prevailed, and those who witnessed the bloody corpse of Mrs. McBride and her almost dead husband were filled with indignation against the murderer and threats of lynching were freely made. The scoundrel for miles was scoured by parties in search of the assassin.

The Murderer Caught in a Brothel.

The circumstances of the arrest are as follows: On Wednesday night, a man apparently intoxicated, and with a swaggering air, entered a house of prostitution in Williamsport, and was very extravagant in the expenditure of his money. He exhibited more gold coin than is ordinarily possessed by individuals, and the mistress of the house, having been informed of the murder near Linden, and of the supposed robbery of gold, began to suspect the visitor as the guilty party. She accordingly called in two gentlemen and communicated her suspicions to them. Upon questioning one of the girls, she said that during the day she had been riding with Wade in the direction of Blooming Grove, and that Wade took out a large roll of money to buy Harvey. A plot was then laid for Wade's arrest. The girls were to get him interested in a game of euchre, while one of the gentlemen went in search of officers. The plan was successful. While the game of euchre was in progress, one of the girls took from under a pillow Wade's pistol, carried it to another room, drew the charges and returned the weapon. Upon the arrival of officers Wade was captured, the doors of the house were locked, and entering the room where Wade was, they found him sitting on the bed with his boots off. He immediately made a spring for his pistol, but was quickly secured. The plan was successful. While the game of euchre was in progress, one of the girls took from under a pillow Wade's pistol, carried it to another room, drew the charges and returned the weapon. Upon the arrival of officers Wade was captured, the doors of the house were locked, and entering the room where Wade was, they found him sitting on the bed with his boots off. He immediately made a spring for his pistol, but was quickly secured. Coder and others soon arrived, and Wade was conveyed to jail. On the way to prison he had no hesitancy in telling the officers that he was responsible for what had been done. He said: "If I could get my pistol I would blow the Irish s— of a b— Marley; and then if I could shot Joe Plait and Joe Bubb I would have been satisfied; but Rook, I didn't want to harm you."

The Murderer's Confession.

On Thursday morning the murderer was visited in his cell by a reporter in company with the coroner's jury. Upon approaching the cell he met the party with a bold look, and inquired if there were any particulars they wished to know; he was ready to talk with them for any length of time. The cell door was opened, and the prisoner came out into the hall, taking a seat upon one of the stairs of the jail. He then told what they wanted his confession for the newspapers, and upon being answered that if it would make no difference, he replied, 'No, for I don't care a d— what you want it for." He then proceeded as follows:

"I am American born, and have relatives living near here; I was born out on the Blooming Grove road, beyond the Poor House; the afternoon I committed the murder I walked up the tow path from the city; went to McBride's house and asked them if they had any supper, as they had done their milking; last winter when I was at Glosser's near by, Mrs. Glosser told me of the trunk up stairs; and while I was there last winter I made it my business to find out how much money these old folks had. On reaching the house on Tuesday afternoon I was met in the yard by one of the dogs, which barked at me. I soon made up with him and walked into the house, when McBride wanted to know what I wanted there; I told him I wanted a drink of milk, when he told me to go to the cellar where the old lady was; she asked me if I had any money to pay for the milk; from the cellar I returned to ask the old man for some bread, but found he had bolted the door; when he unbolted it I shoved my foot in and the old man struck at me; I then kneeled him down with my fist, and the dog then made at me and I knocked him down.

"I then struck the old man with the stick three times, when he cried murder; I then hit him another dig with the stick, when they went to the cellar and struck the old woman; but, as I have told you several times, I did not shoot her, as I had no pistol, but bought one at Trout's yesterday.

"When I came out of the cellar after killing the old woman, the old man was up and the dog was licking the blood off his hands; I then hit him again. I then procured an axe, went up stairs and broke open a chest and found the trunk that heard Mrs. Glosser talk about; it was too heavy, and I made two trips that night carrying away the money.

"The club I used was cut in the woods near by with a small jack knife. If they will look in the cornfield they will find it where the grass is trampled down, that is where I looked over the money. I got between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. I will not tell where it is. When I come to die, I will tell some poor man where it is; but no rich man shall have it. There are two bags buried in the city—two above, and two below.

"I have had fifty names in my lifetime, but Nelson K. Wade is my right name; were I to do this over again I would not exchange all the silver for paper money; that's what bothered me, it was so heavy."

Sheriff Fasts then remarked to him, "You must have nerve to do this deed," when he replied, "Yes, sir, I am hardened. When a child I dreaded the word murder, but after going through the rebellion, and on the frontier with Kit Carson and others, I shrink not at any crime; they may take me out and hang me to-morrow; I have only once to die. I have killed several women before this one; in regard to the money I got I exchanged one hundred and eighty dollars in twenty dollar gold pieces at one of the banks in the city, and got fifteen per cent. for it. They asked me where I got it. I told them I was a cattle speculator from Canada.

The prisoner was then interviewed at great length by the coroner's jury, but we cannot give further details to-day. When he was returned to his cell a general exclamation arose in the hall "what a hardened case." He laughs and feels merry and talked politics with much gusto.

Verdict of Jury.

The following is the verdict of the jury: That upon view of the body of Mrs. Isabella McBride, wife of John McBride, she came to her death by a gun shot wound in the left temple—the ball entering to the left and above the left temple bone, and passing out near the corner of the right eye and nose; also, that the said deceased was struck on the head by a club, and the said jurv do further say that the said wounds were inflicted by one Nelson E. Wade, on the evening of the 22d of July, 1873.

The Murderer in Irons.

The fiend is now in irons in the Lycoming county prison, from whence he will not emerge until he is brought out for trial.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Anything relating to the history of Nelson E. Wade, who, according to his own confession, stands guilty of the most desperate crime ever committed in Lycoming county, will be read with interest by the public, and more especially so, when it is considered that almost before the groan, the gasp, the horrid cry, the panting, the throttled prayer for life is over, this hardened criminal makes a full and frank confession of the manner in which he committed this desperate deed, with a coolness both astonishing and remarkable; not a single regret—no shudder as he relates the scene of blood, and pictures the old man dripping with gore, while the dog stands licking the blood-bespattered hands of one of the victims, but, on the contrary, wears upon his face a smile while from his lips falls the shrieking story.

His Visit to Harvey's After the Murder.

On Wednesday afternoon about half-past two o'clock, he drove up with horse and carriage in front of Mr. Harvey's house, accompanied by the woman Jessie Russell. On entering the house he introduced her as his cousin—that her name was Deans, and that she was engaged as clerk in the store of A. B. Noyes & Co. After remaining in the house a short time he took the son of Mr. Harvey down to a shed adjoining the barn, and opening a bag of silver, poured out the specie upon the bottom board of a wagon box. The boy asked him where he obtained it, and Wade replied that it made no difference, "that was his business, and it was all right." He further informed the boy that he was going to buy more money than that, and that the simplest place was the best; if he should happen to go way and stay, before return, he (Harvey's boy) might have it all. The boy imagined that Wade had been robbing some bank. Wade then gathered up the silver, placed it in a bag, and repaired to an underground stable, and in a dark and obscure corner covered it with dirt and straw. This was the money obtained by Chief Coder and Officer Marley.

The Large Bag of Specie.

The specie brought to Williamsport on Wednesday by the Coroner's jury, from the house of McBride, was in the afternoon counted at the banking house of Powell & Co., and deposited in the vault. As the huge bag was lifted, and a portion of the contents heaped upon the table, a novel sight was presented. Back-skin pocket-books and purses, stocking full of silver, old pieces coined before the first Napoleon, small paper packages, silver spoons and silver butter knives with pearl handles, all in one confused mass. A few counterfeit pieces were found—two three or four. The money was all counted in the presence of the Coroner's jury, and that brought to the city yesterday footed up as follows: In gold, silver and pennies, $1 593 70; $700 in West Branch 70's; $355.35 in greenbacks, and small sequestered, making a total of $2 730.05. To this add the amount deposited the night previous, making a grand total of $5,500.15.

Wade Fond of Boasting.

It is evident that Wade is inclined to boasting. He takes pride in relating how many he has killed, and how easy it is to form the habit.

Among all the women he boasts of having killed, one act he claims was in self-defence—that of a Spanish woman, who became jealous of him at a dance and attacked him; he drew his revolver and made short work of her; he said he had no relatives in his youth who took any interest in him, and that his life on the frontier just fitted him for murderous deeds. Death, he claims, has no horrors for him, and whenever they get ready to "swing" him he will be on hand—it will be a performance that they cannot repeat.

When he was handcuffed in the prison, he boastingly warned the officers that he would have the irons off before morning. Late at night it was discovered that he was as good as his word and had removed them. Another pair was placed on his wrists, but he had them off also next morning. Whether he will remove the last pair placed on him remains to be seen.

Continued Excitement.

There is a feverish excitement still prevailing in the community about the crime, which is regarded without parallel in this part of the State. All manner of exaggerated reports in reference to the money in the possession of the old people is set afloat, which magnify as they fly from mouth to mouth. One report is that a large amount of money is supposed to be secreted in the walls of the well, and that parties think of making an examination. Another is that money is buried in the cellar of the old dwelling house. We merely give these rumors for what they are worth without vouching for them.

Condition of McBride.

The old man McBride was much better this forenoon, and returned to consciousness for a few moments Drs. Nutt and Crawford were present. Dr. Crawford asked him how he felt. McBride replied, "Don't hurt me," evidently thinking that he was being attacked. The doctor repeated the question, when the wounded man exclaimed, "Let me alone!" The doctor then said "Are you hurt?" McBride replied "Yes!" "How were you hurt?" McBride replied, "I am hurt all over," and he dropped off, perfectly unconscious.

SAD AFFAIR.

Children Killed by Lightning.

The St. Joe (Mo.,) Gazette, of the 16th inst., contains the following sad account of the killing of two little children by lightning:

"The persons concerned in this sad affair are the family of Jonathan Sunales, a farmer who had recently removed to the southern part of Ray county from Ohio. Mr. Smales had left the house to take care of some stock which were waiting for protection from the coming storm, and Mrs. Smales bade the young ones begin to the house while she attended to some domestic duties. Willie Smales, about four years old, and Evelyn, his sister, aged two, attracted by the clouds which were coming up in large numbers, went to the front door of the house to watch them. Close to the window was a steel plough, upon which the children sat; and there, innocent of the impending danger, they saw the lightning flash, and enjoyed its brilliant colors as it flew across their childish faces.

"It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and although the clouds had shut out the sun to a great degree, there was enough light left for the father to observe the danger his children were in. He called to them from the barn, which was some distance off, to go into the house, but the thunder silenced his voice. Then he started himself for the house, followed by two of his farm hands, when, fearing the storm, had left the stock to take care of themselves.

"Just as Mr. Smale was within about twenty feet of his children, a vivid flash of lightning crossed his eyes, and he was so badly stunned that he could not move. When the farm hands reached the house they beheld a terrible sight. Willie and Evelyn were both prostrated to the ground, and their clothing was literally torn from their young bodies. The faces were black and the hair of the little girl was singed to a crisp. The plough upon which they were sitting was turned over and the ploughshare laid across the cheek of Willie.

"After the storm ceased the cries of the mother attracted several persons to the place, and soon the report was spread throughout the entire neighborhood. Mr. Smales was not badly hurt, but on account of the shock his wife has been confined to her bed dangerously ill. The children are said to have been the pride of the farm, and were dearly loved by their parents."

GORED TO DEATH.

An Old Man, Seventy Years of Age, Attacked and Killed by a Vicious Bull at Scranton.

A shocking occurrence took place at the farm of Mr. Sidney Oram, near Scranton, Pa., on Thursday last, by which an old man named Hill lost his life. It appears that Hill took a special pride in tending a bull kept by Mr. Oram in a barn not far from his residence. On Thursday morning Hill went into the barn to feed the bull. Later on Mr. Oram got up and went into the barn to look after his stock. On his return he was met by Mrs. Oram in a terrible state of excitement, who exclaimed, "Oh, Sidney, poor Willie!" She had heard an unusual noise coming from the direction of the barn, and, as if by presentiment, supposed some one had been killed by the mad bull. Mr. Oram and his wife proceeded to the barn, and there at the door they found poor old Hill, in a frightful posture, his hands resting on the ground and his head bent resting between them. His hat was off and his long gray hair was tossed over his forehead and clotted in the blood oozing from a great scar on the right temple, produced, it is supposed, by being tossed against some jagged corner or nail in the frame work in the barn. What is most strange about the matter is that the barn door was adjusted and fastened. It is supposed that the old man on receiving the fatal wounds retreated from his powerful assailant, and before he became enfeebled from hemorrhage, succeeded in securing the door and then fell forward into the pool of blood in which he was found. Upon examination it was found that the bull had struck him on the right side, completely smashing three ribs and tearing out a large piece of one, together with severing the lungs in a shocking manner, and ripping his victim clear across from the right to the left breast. A doctor was called in, but it was too late. Hill was dead.

—A special dispatch from Waco, Texas, says that Deputy Sheriff Burt Blankenship was fatally shot on Thursday night, near that city, by Bob Christal, a notorious outlaw belonging to the Modoc gang. Blankenship and posse were in search of the gang when fired upon by the outlaws lying in ambush. One hundred mounted men left yesterday in search of the outlaws. The Court adjourned and the Grand Jury were dismissed, to give the men an opportunity of going.

The Chester County Murder.

Additional Particulars Relative to Udderzook.

Interview Between the Prisoner and His Wife and Father.

Thursday's West Chester *Local News* contains the following additional particulars, relative to Udderzook, the alleged Chester county murderer. It says:

Last evening in the 8:46 train the prisoner's wife, with a babe six weeks old, and a nurse, arrived in our borough, via the Baltimore Central and W. C. & P. Railroads. She was met at the depot by Sheriff Gill and conducted to the Sherman House, where she probably will remain for a few days. This morning about 8 o'clock she was admitted to the cell of her husband, accompanied by her babe, nurse, Sheriff Gill and one of the prison-keepers. The meeting was of a most touching character. The prisoner received his wife with a happy smile and open arms, and the meeting was altogether a pleasant one, and devoid of those harrowing details which ordinarily belong to such sad events. There is a very decided love exhibited for each other, and when the Sheriff arose to leave both asked to be permitted to remain together, which was granted.

Mrs. Udderzook is a woman of very prepossessing appearance. She is of stout build, rather tall, and with an air of dignity and dignity. Her countenance, although now overshadowed with sadness, betokens refinement and intellect, the whole controlled with an expression of firmness, all forming a face rather pretty than otherwise. She asserts her husband's innocence in the most emphatic terms, and speaks of his return home after his absence at the time of the murder of which he is accused, wearing the same clothing which he wore away, all of which was free from stain or tarnish. Of life insurance companies she speaks disparagingly, according to them alone her present unhappy condition and her husband's dishonorable accusation.

This morning Henry Udderzook, the prisoner's father, drove to West Chester from his residence, near the West Chester Intersection, and repaired to Sheriff Gill his desire to see his son. In conversation with him we ascertained that William was born in 1834, in Willistown township, near the White Horse Hotel, where now stands the residence of Joseph T. Thompson, Esq. He attended the district school, was near Jennerville, but his father states he supposes the mistake has been made from the fact of his removing to that locality when he was very young. The interview lasted for quite a time and was very pleasant one, and no doubt will be repeated.

The prisoner is in better spirits than he was a few days ago. He eats and sleeps well, and reads a great deal of his time. He converses frequently as to whether or not the body of the victim has been identified, and expresses a strong desire to know the sentiment of public opinion; as to the latter he has been discovered questioning a prisoner in an adjoining cell.

Further investigations will be prosecuted as to Goss' obscurity to-morrow, Mr. Penny packer's intentions being to return to Newark, N. J., for such purpose.

UNIONTOWN.

The Weather and Harvest—Day for Republican Primaries Agreed Upon—State Convention Delegates—The Fourteenth District Township.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 26, 1873.

THE WEATHER AND HARVESTING.

The local showers of "Old Probabilities" reached us this morning, but did not amount to very much; appearances indicate more, however. The past week has been most splendid hay weather, and the farmers have made good use of it, as was noised around by the rattle of mowing machines in every direction, on almost every farm.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES—DELEGATES ELECTED.

The Republican County Committee met yesterday and agreed upon the 30th day of August for our primary election for delegates to the County Convention, which is to meet the first Monday of September.

The Committee elected Jasper M. Thompson, Esq., Representative Delegate to the State Convention, and concurred in the appointment of Hon. J. B. Donnelly, by the Greene County Convention, as Senatorial Delegate.

Today—Fourteenth District.

A few Republicans of this county desire to endorse the nomination of A. E. Wilson, Esq., by the Democrats, for Judge of this, the Fourteenth Judicial District. But he has been altogether too rabid a Democrat, having been Chairman of their County Committee last year, and a member of their State and National Conventions, to be endorsed by any but our *policy* Republicans, who are either near relatives of Wilson, or sickly sycophants ready to join heart and hand with the worst Secesh Democracy of the State. If they can't vote Secesh to the Democrats, let them go soon; we can get along very much better without them. None of our County Committee favored their views; but they may sneak a few into the Convention.

An Over-Zealous Officer.

While cruising in the Red Sea a short time since the captain of the British war steamer Thetis seized several boats engaged in the pearl fishery which he supposed to be slavers. Unfortunately there was no interpreter at hand through whom the captain could communicate with the crews of the captured boats, and consulting last they were all Dhal Arabs, as he could not move them to Aden he set fire to them. In the struggle that followed the burning of the boats three of the crew were killed, one was roasted to death, another was shot, and a third was drowned. The rest were landed on a desert island at the mouth of the Red Sea, without water or provisions, and left to take care of themselves. They were afterwards rescued by a passing boat. The damage done to property is about $300,000, and as the owners of the boats are said to be Turkish subjects, a claim for compensation will probably be made against the British Government. The conduct of the Captain of the Thetis is inconceivable, as he had no right to make any captures at all in the Red Sea, and not being in possession of "slave papers," he could not make any legal captures elsewhere.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

—The number of deaths in St. Louis last week amounted to two hundred and fifty three. Of these twenty one were from cholera.

—The cholera has made its appearance in Indianapolis, Ind. Three fatal cases occurred in one family. No other cases are reported.

—The fires on Long Island burned over an area of at least fifty square miles. The German settlement called Bohemian Hills was swept entirely away, and three young children, unable to escape, perished in the flames.

—The jury in the case of ex-Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, of Jersey City, charged with conspiracy with three well-known burglars to rob the First National Bank, rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

—The steamer Jennie Howell struck a snag and sunk in fifteen feet of water, at Curlew Point, at 2 o'clock, A. M., Saturday. Mrs. Pringle and two children, and Mrs. Ring, of Vicksburg, Miss., passengers, were drowned. The other passengers and crew were brought to Shawneetown by the Quickstep.

—Judge Vinton, of the Tippecanoe (Ind.) Circuit Court, has rendered an elaborate decision, in which he concludes that the railroad act passed at the special session of the Legislature, requiring railroad companies to issue stock paid for railroads to tax payers is unconstitutional, and therefore null and void.

—A special from St. Johns says the United States steamer Tiggress, of the Polaris search expedition, sailed Sunday evening. She has been delayed there in order to make some repairs and have her boilers thoroughly and finally overhauled. According to to the best calculation she will arrive at Disco on or about the 5th of August.

—A severe wind storm passed over Macon City, Mo., on Friday. The Masonic Temple was partially destroyed. Several small houses were blown down and some stores and dwellings considerably injured. Mrs. Collins and a colored man were killed. Myers Montgomery was mortally and Judge Henry severely injured, and several other persons more or less hurt.

—The New York Nation says an application has been made to Governor Dix, and a petition signed by some of the most prominent men in the State of New York, to grant young Walworth a pardon. The proceedings have been kept very quiet, and Governor Dix has written to Judge Noah Davis, asking him to transmit him a copy of all the testimony, letters and records in the case.

—On Saturday evening, just before 7 o'clock, two spans of the bridge on the European and North American road, between Old Town and Milford, Maine, three hundred feet long, were blown completely away by a tornado which swept over that section of the State. An engine and tender, with five men, which was crossing from Old Town, plunged into the river. Engineer George McClellan was killed. The others escaped.

—A San Francisco (Cal.) dispatch says the Republican County Convention adopted anti-Subsidy and anti-Chinese platform resolutions, favor a general system of water-front extension, to facilitate the bringing of ships and cars together, requires all legislative candidates to pledge themselves in writing to sustain the platform, and requires them to remain unpledged on the Senatorial question.

—The New York *Herald* says Monsignor Kristappy, one of the prelates of the Pope's domestic household, is now in that city. Kristappy has been traveling *incog.* for fifteen months through the United States, examining into the condition of the Catholic Church in the various States. He denies, rather he refuses to deny, that he is in America on an official mission, but it is certain that in the not distant future we shall hear of his report to Rome of his impressions of Catholic and Protestant institutions in America.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Victor Emanuel and the Clerical Agitation.

Carlist Belligerency not Recognized by France.

Liberals Sustaining the Present Spanish Government.

Valencia Attacked by the Republicans

Seville Offering to Return to its Loyalty.

SPAIN.

Liberals Sustaining the Present Government.

MADRID, July 26.—At a meeting of Spanish Liberals sojourning at Biarritz, France, over which Marshal Serrano presided, it was resolved to offer, through Admiral Topete, their support to Senor Silmeron in his efforts to restore order in Spain. The Liberal leaders in this city have also held a meeting and adopted similar resolutions.

Republican Officers Cashiered.

Two more Generals and two Colonels of the Republican army have been cashiered for expressing sympathy for the cause of Don Carlos.

Don Alfonso in Catalonia.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, July 25.—The *Herald* correspondent with the Carlist army in Catalonia, telegraphs that after slight resistance the forces under Don Alfonso has captured Reus, the second city of importance in that section to Barcelona. The latter city is threatened with isolation in view of the capture of Tarragona and the uncertain condition of Figuras and Genoa. Numerous able-bodied Catalonian refugees are crowding the French frontiers. They will be called upon by Don Alfonso to join the Carlist standard upon the capture of Reus.

Valencia Attacked by the Republicans.

MADRID, July 27.—The Government troops attacked Valencia yesterday. After a desperate struggle of five hours' duration the fighting was suspended and the insurgents offered to capitulate. The terms were refused, the Government demanding an unconditional surrender. Heavy reinforcements have been sent forward and the attack will be resumed and the town bombarded to morrow if the insurgents do not yield.

Seville Offering to Surrender.

Seville has also proposed to return to its loyalty to the National Government on certain terms, but as in the case of Valencia, the Government will accept nothing less than an unconditional surrender. It is believed that the insurgents will soon give up the city, unless relieved.

San Fernando Attacked.

San Fernando was attacked on Friday by an insurgent column from Cadiz. The loyal garrison made a brave and successful defence, and in the evening the insurgents withdrew.

Abolition of Capital Punishment.

The Cortes has declared itself in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

Carlists Retiring.

The Carlist force which was threatening Bilbao has retired from the neighborhood.

Don Carlos at Arcos.

Don Carlos is expected to be at Arcos, in the province of Lazroa.

Railway Cut.

The railway from Madrid to Valencia has been cut in several places.

Meeting Broken Up.

A meeting of Internationalists at Alcanis has been broken up and twenty-four persons present arrested.

ITALY.

Victor Emanuel and the Clerical Agitation.

NEW YORK, July 26.—By European files just received, the King of Italy is represented as having told the following language to the French Minister on the occasion of his departure from Rome: "M. Tarrour, you may believe in all assurance that my Ministry will be conservative. I want no other, and tell your Government that I desire to be on good terms with it. I have no taste for a Prussian alliance, and there exists no treaty between Emperor William and me. Only call the attention of your Government to the doings of the clerical party in France. These doings are continuous provocation. The cry of 'Sauver la France' is a cry of war against Italian unity. If Marshal MacMahon's Government does not succeed in calming this agitation, which is communicating itself to the whole of clerical Europe, he will oblige me to withdraw entirely into the heart of Germany, and I shall do it. At present I represent peace between France and Germany. Do not forget this. Let war be declared against me, and it will be sufficient for me to place an army corps under cover of your frontier in order to be a great part of the forces of France and ensure an invasion, losses of provinces and indemnities more terrible than those of 1870."

CHINA.

Destructive Typhoon at Amoy.

HONG KONG, via LONDON, July 27.—A destructive typhoon visited Amoy on the 21st instant. Great damage was done to shipping property and shipping in the harbor and river. The telegraph cable between Amoy and Shanghai is broken.

FRANCE.

Carlist Belligerency not Recognized.

PARIS, July 26.—*Evening.*—A report in circulation here to-day that France had determined to recognize the belligerency of the Carlists, is pronounced this evening to be without foundation.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, July 26.—As the people had assembled, and the races were about to begin, a heavy thunder storm came up, accompanied by violent rain and lightning, and when the storm had ceased the track was flooded fetlock deep.

The first race was for the Alabama stakes, sweepstakes of $50 each, $1,000 added for fillies foaled in 1870, 1½ miles. There were forty-one nominations, of which the following started: Bucher, Lexington, filly Fisher, filly Tabitha, Minnie W., Sunrise, Sallie Watson and Lizzie Lucas. Sallie Watson was the favorite in the pools. There was great difficulty in getting a start, owing to the fractiousness of Minnie W. Lizzie Lucas got away first, but was soon caught by Minnie W., who passed her, and taking the lead, retained it to the close. Sallie Watson second; time, 2:21.

In the second race, for a purse of $500, all ages, three-quarters of a mile, Gray, Pauline, Harry Bassett, Artiz, Jr., Pierce, Cockford, Valley, Brock, Planet, Celt, Mate and Quits started. There was very heavy betting on the race, Bassett at first being the favorite, but afterwards he and Crockford sold almost even Cockford won in a heat in 1:17¾.

In the third race, steeplechase, about three miles, for a purse of $1,100, the following started: Duffy, Buck, Lanty, Lawler and Viley. Duffy was the favorite against the field. Viley and Buck refused the very first jump, and were out of the race. From the start the race was spiritedly contest d between Duffy, Lanty and Lawler. Duffy led until entering the home stretch, when Lanty collared him, and coming under whip and spur, won by a head; time, 6:39¼.

An effort is making to bring Tom Bowling and Springbok together again on the Saratoga track at the time of the second regular meeting. The race will be open to all horses entered for the Travers Stakes, the same distance, one mile and three quarters. The Association will give $1,500, and the owners of horses will put up such sums as may be agreed upon.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, July 26.—The races to-day were well attended. The track was heavy, caused by rains last night and this morning. The pacing race was won by Hoosier Tom taking the two first heats; time 2:46 and 2:44.

The three minute trot was won by Gleddin in three straight heats; time 2:07, 3:04 and 2:07.

The College Regatta.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Alden S. Swan, who was timekeeper at the finish in the College regatta at Springfield, publishes a card, in which he says that for his own satisfaction he took an object on the opposite shore to draw an imaginary line directly across the river, so as to know which crew won, on what he considered their merits, and as they passed this line the crew of Harvard's boat was up to the waist coat of Yale, so that without regard to the oblique line, Yale would have won any way.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 28, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

On Monday, for the Southern States, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and somewhat higher temperature.

For the middle Atlantic States, easterly winds and cloudy weather, followed by westerly winds and clear weather.

For New England, northwest winds and clear and clearing weather, with rain on the coast.

For the lower lakes and Ohio valley, light, variable winds, mostly from the northeast, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the upper lakes and Northwest, northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer and local storms.

POLITICAL.

The New Departure.

LETTERS FROM W. S. GROESBECK.

Blunders of the Democracy.

WHAT THE NEW PARTY SHOULD BE.

Slavery Always a Danger.

HIS LOVE FOR THE DEMOCRACY UNEXTINGUISHED.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The following is the letter sent yesterday to the representatives of the New Departure and Liberal movement by Mr. Groesbeck:

CINCINNATI, July 25, 1873.—JUDGE COLLINS—Dear Sir: I feel very much obliged to you and the gentlemen who called to-day for the honor you proposed to confer upon me, but I will not reconsider the answer I then made. I will not accept a nomination for the office of Governor. While this is so, I warmly sympathize in what you propose to accomplish, and hope the time is near when the present Democrats, and former Democrats, and all dissatisfied Republicans, shall be cordially united under a single organization. I do not think there is anything sacred in mere party organizations; they are only the machinery which should be repaired when out of order, and renewed when too much worn. A constitution of a Government is a more sacred organization than that of a political party, yet we do not hesitate to pull down a constitution in order to put up a new one. We have a convention at Columbus now engaged in that work. I give you the letter to which you referred. It was written to a gentleman in New York before your movement began, and without reference to it. It was written for publication, and not exactly as I would have written it with that view, but you are at liberty to publish it if you think it has a contribution in the least degree to a closer and firmer union of all who are opposed to the present administration.

Very respectfully,

W. S. GROESBECK.

CINCINNATI, May 5, 1873.—My Dear Sir: I have your letter of April 23. I should have answered it sooner, and have no sufficient apology for not doing so. Permit me to say that the reply I here make to it is not for publication, but personal to yourself and those at whose suggestion you have written. I believe the historical Democratic organization was spoiled by blundering during the last ten years, and that, shattered by many feats, it surrendered finally at the last Presidential election. It can not recall that surrender or the confessions then made, and it has no longer strength enough for victory. In this extremity it will be wise to lay aside the old organization and enter into a new one. The new organization should accept the results of the war, as was done at Baltimore, and it should accept them in good faith, and so as to command the confidence of the people; and in order to command the confidence of the people, the new organization should be something different from a recast of the old one. There should be no exclusiveness about it, nor should it be merely Democratic. It should be made up of present Democrats, of former Democrats, and of all Republicans who are offended by the policy and tendencies of the present administration. The new organization should be the joint work of Democrats and Republicans, and both should be equally at home in it; neither the guest of the other. You ask what should be its name. Call it the Liberal Democracy—that will mean the free, unselfish government of the people.

And now as to its doctrines or principles. You ask in this connection how the question of negro suffrage should be treated. That question is no longer before us. *Negro Suffrage is the bloody consummation of a great war, and nothing short of war can undo it in our day.* In my opinion it will endure in this Government as long as gen ral suffrage. I comprehend the objections to it, and think it was granted too soon to that part of our population recently emancipated. All should make some preparation for this duty. We deny suffrage to the foreigner for a time, in order that he may prepare for it, and we have schools for all on the theory that all should prepare for it. And it is granted, and if it cannot be recalled; nor do I think it wise, in such a Government as this, to keep permanently so large a part of our people in an inferior and degraded condition. Slavery was always a danger, and to hold this population, now freed, in a degraded condition, would be a greater danger, and always a trouble to us. My we have adopted a double policy; it is done, and I accept it; and on all such questions shall continue to be of that fell expediency, I shall, for the remainder of my life, if parchance I must err, strive at least to be tolerant, generous and humane; and after all I rely for good voting as much upon the heart as upon the head.

I concur in what you suggest. The new organization should oppose all forms of monopoly. This is too plain to need argument. Monopolies are an outrage and offence against the people. The new party should oppose, in the insurance line, and it should advocate home government in all local affairs, and to the utmost extent that is practicable. You cannot keep a people free, sundy and intelligent without home government. That is now, and always has been, the touchstone of self-reliance, and develops manliness. Take it away, and the freeman's hope disappears. Centralize power at Washington and we are transferred to outside management, no longer self-government. We must keep to-gether. Depending upon Washington, we lose our self-dependence, and the free citizen soon degenerates into a mere subject, whose whole duty is to obey the law, and whose only desire is to be amused well in prison.

You refer me also to the question of free trade. The new organization should make it one of its cardinal doctrines. There should be no equivocation or double meaning about this. A prohibitory tariff is in plain contradiction to the genius of our Government. We are all equal in rights, privileges and immunities. There should be no discriminations, no favoritism, no partiality, personal or political, and as a commercial policy, a prohibitory tariff is behind the age, almost a barbarism, and belongs to the times when nations were walled and commerce without wings.

I believe I have substantially answered your letter. The new organization may properly antagonize the party now administering our affairs at almost every point. While this is so, it should not undertake to do everything at once, or push reforms without some regard for immediate consequences. Changes that shock by their abruptness are not always just or fair. We should never forget sound principles, and we should move toward them constantly, surely and steadily, but sometimes gradually.

I don't believe in daily revolutions, or in the sudden and violent derangement of public affairs. I at one suggest a doctrine to which you have not referred. I mean the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution. Have you considered that a certain preventive of misgovernment may be found in the faithful application of this doctrine? I believe such an application would prevent almost every abuse and evil of which we complain; it is worth your while to test its reach and efficiency. And what a splendid doctrine for such a government as ours! How it exalts the individual man, and how it subordinates the Government! It may fetter the Government now and then, but never the citizen. He always remains uppermost and master. I am not a politician or competent to advise, but if you should make such a movement as you propose, it should be conducted so as to give the strongest assurance that it sought reform and not peace. I am a Democrat, but I should be very glad to see the Democracy move out of its old organization into a new one. You will not succeed unless they do it. May be they will refuse, and prefer to tarry where they are for the balance of the century and until they can fix the meaning of the resolutions of '98. If so, I suppose I shall tarry with them. After all I love them, I like the old political homestead. I confess it is somewhat dilapidated. There are no banners upon its walls, and victorious shoutings are no longer heard within. But it is a home still, and I shall not leave it until it is pulled down.

Very respectfully,

W. S. GROESBECK.

Track-Laying on the Arkansas Valley Railroad.

ROYAL GORGE, Col., July 26.—A distinguished party of gentlemen, including Mayor Rice, Gov. Hendricks, Hon. H. O. Thacker, Hon. W. F. Stone and wife, of Pueblo, Col., and President R. Harris, General Superintendent Robert Sweetser, Secretary C. B. Lambern, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and others from St. Louis and Kansas City, to-day inaugurated track-laying on the Arkansas Valley Railroad, which is being built under the auspices of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company from this point to Pueblo, and an excursion train was run to the end of the track, and the party witnessed the laying of nearly a mile of rails. The work is progressing at the rate of about two miles per day, and the track is expected to reach the Kansas river by September 1st. The representatives from Pueblo are in excellent spirits over the prospects of the completion of this road up the Arkansas valley to the metropolis of Southern Colorado.

Fearful Railway Accident.

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MONDAY, JULY 28, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 115¼@115¾.

IT may have escaped the observation of some, that Thursday next is the last day on which a reduction of five per cent. will be made on city taxes, and that after that ten per cent. will be added. This is worthy the attention of all.

THE New York Board of Health have torn down for sanitary reasons, the sheds and appendages around Washington market. The operation inspired considerable excitement, but the accumulations of filth and garbage brought to light illustrated the necessity of the operation. It is a step in the right direction.

THE LETTER of Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, declining the candidacy for Governor in that State, taken in connection with another, originally written as a private letter, shows the character and difficulty of the efforts to organize a new Democratic party. We give the letter in another column, and may comment on some of its views to-morrow.

WE regret to notice that those honorable gentlemen who condense in themselves all that is pure and good in politics—the leaders of the Democratic and Liberal journals in Ohio—have fallen out by the way. The trouble is, that after considerable coquetting, an arrangement was agreed on, whereby the two parties were to meet in convention, separately, on the 6th of August, and divide between them the State offices; but alas for the honor of human nature, the Liberals have determined to hold their meeting on the 30th inst., hoping thereby to get better terms. Now fierce denunciation is being hurled against them, and theirs is spoken of as "Punic faith." Could misfortune further go?

THE proposition has been seriously started to build a mansion for the occupancy of the President of the United States, at some suitable place, for a Summer residence. The argument in favor of the proposition is that Washington is unhealthy in Summer, and the dignity and wealth of the United States require better accommodations for its Chief Magistrate. And this may be true, but we doubt whether more or less public dwellings will seriously affect our dignity. It is not in good taste to urge the example of European monarchies as a reason for additional Presidential residences. That we should have a more suitable residence at Washington we fully believe—but the President should have a salary sufficient for his Summer excursions and follow his own taste in making them.

AFFAIRS in Spain grow more complicated daily. It is evident that the Republic is rapidly breaking down, and that within a brief time some other form of government will be substituted. Republics have a hard time of it in Europe. France has tried the experiment, time and again, only to substitute some other system. Spain, which started so wisely and well in her Republican career, has nearly failed. What then? Shall there be no Republic in Europe? This does not follow. There is a steady growth of intelligence taking place, the result of which will ultimately be to establish some form of government, in accord with Republican ideas. A constitutional monarchy, such as England possesses, leaves little to choose. It is much better than the wild Communism, to which Republicanism in Europe shows such a tendency. If Don Carlos captures the throne, there ought to be enough wisdom developed in Spain to insist on constitutional guarantees.

For the sakes of the very badly damaged *Post* and *Dispatch*, we are gratified that the *Ledger* of Philadelphia should enable them to lie by proxy. It might have injured their tender consciences to do it direct. If it were true that Pittsburgh, "according to this writer's ethics, acknowledges nothing of moral obligation and integrity of purpose, but rests solely on the liability involved in the letter of the bond," she could be doing no worse than the bondholders the *Ledger* apologizes for. But, as we have heretofore explained, there is not a word of truth in the above. Pittsburgh holds that the "moral obligation" in the case is just the other way. That which follows, embraces so much impudence and ignorance, that we are astonished that however much the *Dispatch* and *Post* may desire to injure the credit of the city, and saddle an extra two millions of debt on our taxpayers, they would be so stupid as to give it currency:

We think much better of Pittsburgh than this showing of the GAZETTE, and know that it had among its business men and heaviest tax payers, and has them yet, many estimable citizens, who were and are greatly grieved at the rascally attempt at repudiation then made and partly effected. This little saving made on the original liability of Pittsburgh, by the sustitution of compromise bonds of lessened amount, has been lost tenfold in loss of credit, and if the city would not further suffer from great mistakes in the past it will take means to hush up such lame apologist as the GAZETTE.

It is difficult to characterize, in fitting terms, two such outrageous lies. The very men referred to above are the persons who saved the city from repudiation, by effecting the compromise, which they stand by to-day. And the city of Pittsburgh has *not* lost credit by the compromise, her bonds selling at par. And what the financial editor of the *Ledger* declares he knows, he does *not* know. On the contrary, since the controversy has been in progress, letters have been received in this city from Philadelphia, from its "business men and heaviest tax payers," strongly denouncing the *Ledger*, for its articles and the motives that inspired them. It is well known here that the men who hold these $50,000 bonds, bought them at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and are using them to break the compromise. Of course it does not concern us what they paid, but it does that they should use the bonds properly. Mr. Childs, editor of the *Ledger* would not willingly aid a business immorality; yet the *Ledger* is being used for this very purpose. That the *Post* and *Dispatch* should cease original utterance, and picking up these falsehoods, should circulate them in the interest of foreign bondholders, who are regularly receiving just what was agreed to receive, is not strange. "Warm a serpent in your bosom and it will sting you."

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury met on Saturday and a majority of 7 to 4 have agreed to recommend the site at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, belonging to the heirs of Dargitt. Three of the Commissioners voted for the site on Sixth avenue, opposite Trinity and First Presbyterian churches, and one for the site on which "Hare's Hotel" is situated. While the site recommended possesses some advantages, we think there are at least three serious objections to it: First, the cost will be in excess of the appropriations. Second, the grade, even if Fifth avenue be cut down nine feet as is proposed, will still fail of coming to the requirements of the Government Architect in respect to grade. Third, the corner of Smithfield and Fifth avenue occupies a part of an ancient swamp, well remembered by all old citizens. These objections are real, and, we think, will be regarded by the Secretary and his advisors as insuperable. We have, therefore, little doubt that the site on Sixth avenue, the Hare's hotel site, or some other of those that have been named, will eventually be selected. A strong memorial signed by quite a number of our best citizens, was presented to the Commissioners, favoring the Hare's Hotel site, bounded by Fifth, (or Pitt) Liberty and Penn streets and Cecil's alley. The area of this site is 240 feet square, and all the architectural conditions required by Mr. Mullett are fulfilled; the only objection is that it is at one side of the commercial center, and would require the consolidation with Allegheny and the Union bridge to make it at all eligible. We have always advocated the Sixth avenue site as being very central and equally accessible to the three greatest business thoroughfares of the city, viz: Smithfield, Wood and Liberty streets, and just enough out of them to avoid their bustle and noise, with the additional advantage that 400 feet of the opposite side of the avenue, being occupied by two churches and their chapels, will remain forever open, giving light and air to the Postoffice and Court House. This site is very quiet, pleasant and conspicuous, and yet in the very midst of all our commercial activities.

BOND MORALS.

In our discussion with the Philadelphia *Ledger*, relative to the payment of the interest on certain bonds, we have deferred, for a more careful consideration than the controversy seemed to require, the question of morals involved. The *Ledger* has carefully sought to keep the facts in the case out of sight, and refer the entire subject back to the principles of abstract morality. On that issue there is, of course, no controversy. That is, bonds were given, and if no modifying considerations appear, ought to be paid, just as given. On this, as an abstract issue, there is no argument. Yet we hold, that in view of all the circumstances in the case, the Finance Committee, composed of what the *Ledger* terms our best and purest business men, is right in refusing voluntarily to pay the uncompromised railroad bonds. In other words, we undertake to show that in this case, the facts modify and change the bearings of an abstract law. Let it be understood that we are not considering the wisdom of originally issuing bonds—but simply whether, having done this, it was proper and right to propose and urge a compromise.

The crisis that came upon the city occurred in the closing years of Buchanan's administration, when business was depressed and war threatening. This crisis was brought on by certain of the bondholders prosecuting the city, getting judgment, and selling out the railroad stocks held by the city, and all other property on which hands could be laid. The very men who eventually effected the compromise—chiefly Colonel Phillips, we may say—favored the levying of taxes, and the putting forth of a supreme effort to save the city from repudiation. They were overborne by clamor, prosecuted and, we may say, persecuted. The city's property was sold, and popular feeling seemed to be, inasmuch as the bondholders had resorted to law, to let them get their money by law. Those who sought to maintain the credit of the city persisted, and, at their own expense, traveled, worked, persuaded and urged till at last this arrangement was made: The bondholders were to retain one-half of the stocks they had sold, from the city, but which sale was being contested in the Court of Equity, and have four per cent. city bonds for principal and interest of the six per cent. bonds held by them. But before these bonds could be fully placed in the market, the Government had issued its bonds to raise money to carry on the war, and our four per cent. bonds would not sell. When $386,000 were disposed of, five per cent. bonds were issued, which were accepted by the six per cent. bondholders, at their market value, with the exception of $58,000. The holders of this sum refuse to compromise, and periodically the Philadelphia *Ledger* uses their case to decry, in general terms, the credit of the city—a species of lying generally regarded as low and contemptible.

On all the compromise bonds issued, the interest has been promptly paid semi-annually. And we may say here, that no city on this continent affords better security at this time, or pays more promptly, than the city of Pittsburgh. But in placing the compromise bonds, the understanding was had, that in the event of any of the original bondholders being accorded by the city better terms than was given in the compromise, the same terms and advantages were to be given to all. It follows, therefore, that were the city to pay the interest on the uncompromised bonds at six per cent., it would be bound in honor to pay the same to all. It is believed, though not known, that between the principal holders of the uncompromised bonds, and the holder of the compromise bonds, there is an agreement, more or less definite, that he is to urge them to payment by all means short of a law-suit, with the view of compelling the same terms for others. But in any event, the $50,000 bonds can probably be collected by law,—which being a compulsory operation, will relieve the city of all obligations to make special terms to the compromise bondholders. Out of these facts, are several clear deductions:

1. The city, bankrupted, was justified in offering a compromise. We do not presume any one will claim that to offer a compromise under a stress of circumstances is morally wrong. A compromise implies agreement,—and if two parties enter into such an agreement, it is fair and right. That the terms given were liberal, in the condition of the city at that time, is not doubted.

2. It was honorable on the part of the city, and clearly right, to agree that no better terms should be accorded to others than to the compromisers, unless such terms were extended to all. This is so entirely proper, that were there no such understanding, it would still be an obligation in honor.

3. Such a compromise having been accepted by all but a fraction of the bondholders,—the proportions being $1,750,000 to $53,000,—to concede to the fraction what was not accorded the majority, would be palpably dishonorable and immoral. To concede to all the original terms, is to release the majority from their obligation to accept five per cent. interest, which would be a wrong to the people of this city.

4. If the $50,000 bondholders were in danger of losing their money, the case would wear a different aspect. But the Courts are open to them, and no one pretends, honestly, that they are in the slightest danger of loss. Their payments of interest are deferred, simply, but when the bonds mature, no one suspects that they will be long out of their money.

If this were all that could be said, we would still insist that the city is acting honorably. A city that is careless of the interests of its tax payers will soon have but little basis for credit. And one that deals in a partial manner with her creditors will soon occupy a poor position in the money markets. The city of Pittsburgh is determined to treat all alike. In the days of poverty, now happily past, she compromised an unfortunate debt, with reference to which she was badly used, and the howl against her is, that she will not treat some of her creditors better that others, or else fail to keep faith with the tax payers. To her everlasting praise, be it said, she will do neither. She will neither permit improper collusions, nor act unjustly. Or if, from the stress of circumstances, there must be even seeming injustice, she is determined the smallest number shall suffer, and the least injury possible be done. This is honorable, moral, and upright. No one pretends that the $50,000 bondholders will lose either interest or principal. The bonds have not matured.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"DON'T worry yourself about my going away, my darling. Absence, you know, makes the heart grow fonder." "Of somebody else," added the darling.

ALICE—"Do you know, uncle, that that horrid Mr. Blinks declares that you have taken to hard drinking?" Uncle George—"Not true, my dear—no! Never drank easier in my life!"

A SANDWICH Island paper reports the production of 400 tons of sugar from a hundred-acre lot, and proceeds to boast exceedingly of the extraordinary richness of the soil of Hawaii-Nei.

ARTESIAN well borers in Nevada have reached boiling water at a depth of 1,400 feet, which is accounted for on the theory that the wickedness of the place is bringing the infernal regions to the surface.—*N. Y. World.*

BECAUSE a man worth $60,000 took a fancy to and married a bare-footed Indiana girl, the rest of the Hoosier maidens prowl around the country with mud slushing up between their toes, looking for well dressed strangers.

THE New Hampshire Agricultural Association offers upward of $8,000 in premiums at its annual fair. A silver service is to be given to the handsomest baby exhibited under one year of age, the judges being the Governor, five ex-Governors, and two Judges.

THE Lawrence (Mass.) paper relates an appalling case of conscience. A committee from a neighboring city, appointed to visit Boston on business, did not want to have it said that they had junketing tendencies, and so, after transacting their business, when the question arose as to where they should take dinner, it was settled by each taking a plate of baked beans, at a total cost of 45 cents.

THE Fall River man who reported a loss of £445, and suspected a certain party of stealing it, has found his money where he himself placed it. Whereupon the *News* remarks—and the suggestion will apply as well in this latitude—"it behooves people to look a little sharp after themselves when they hide money, and keep the memory bright, for it is not pleasant to find one's self suspecting others of crime, when the fault lies in one's own carelessness."

THE pastor of a Baptist church in Berkshire county, Mass., noticing a large number of sleepers in his congregation, stopped midway in his sermon, gave a brief reproof for their drowsiness, and, omitting the benediction and the communion that were to follow, closed his Bible, took his hat, and walked out of the church, leaving his hearers in their pews. Those hearers will probably keep awake next time.

IT is a satisfaction to a man doubled up with a pain in his intestines to have the four or five doctors, who have been frantically summoned, get into a hot discussion as to whether it is a case of genuine Asiatic or simply a cholera-morbus. If the spirit can take note of the things of this world, how that patient's essence, after it leaves the body, must follow those doctors around, waiting for the result of the discussion.

A FEARFUL combat with a monstrous reptile took place in Peoria, recently, according to the *Review*, of that city, which says: A rural gentleman, visiting a friend in the Third ward, found to the back yard, after dusk, an immense snake lying in the grass. He procured an axe, and when he had chopped the reptile into about a dozen pieces, he discovered it to be a garden hose, which had not been properly hung up in the coal shed.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "An infatuated youth with a banjo opened a strain of impassioned minstrelsy, last night, under the windows of a boarding house in Clementina street. He was suddenly interrupted in the midst of 'Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer,' by a person in the third story who had to empty a scuttle-full of ashes. A policeman who passed the scene immediately after the incident asserts that it was the roughest praying he ever heard in his life."

THE New York American Literary Bureau of Cooper Institute offers to lecture associations for next season these stars: Bret Harte and Kate Field, reported as preparing new lectures; Wendell Phillips, Wilkie Collins, Prof. R. A. Proctor, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the Rev. H. W. Chapin, Gerald Massey, the Rev. T. D. Talmage, Mons. Du Chaillu, Mrs. Scott Siddons, the Rev. Newman Hall, Prof. Pepper, George Vandenhoff, Prof. Murdoch, Saxe, James T. Fields, Elihu Burrit, Miss Edgarton, Senator Schurz, Josh Brougham, Charles Bradlaugh and many others.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Our foremost bankers, merchants and traders are children of the dark-eyed daughters of Judah. Read the history of England and of every nation on the continent. Rothschild has more power than Bismarck or the Czar of the Russias. The Hebrews of Europe furnish more money to help the resources of our country than any other race. There are fewer paupers to be found among the Hebrews than among any other race. No children of any other race seem to have that devoted attachment to their mothers and fathers that the Hebrews have."

WE read of a young schoolmistress in Ohio, who being like unto the leicie which hangs on Diana's temple, though extremely handsome, is vowed to Minerva and the spelling-books. Being much embarrassed on her way to and from her academy by the admiring young men of the vicinage, and not being able to keep a lion to ride upon, she has trained a faithful Tray to guard her. This sagacious dog knows exactly what is meant when he sees a juvenile gentleman in his Sunday clothes waving a pocket-handkerchief, and the two ardent wooer is sure to be bitten and gnawed. Forty mistaken Erydmions have already been lacerated.

THE Persian women at home are kept very much like dogs in Europe. A room or an apartment is allotted to them. They are left alone there and fed scantily at fixed hours. All the wives of an establishment never live together, for they would certainly fight if they met. Sometimes, but very rarely, two of them agree well enough to keep company, but it is generally found safer and quieter to lodge them apart. The best Persian houses are little better than the stables at an inn. The worst are more abominable than the kennels of a dog fancier. They are a very dirty people. They have no domestic conveniences; no windows, no doors that will shut.

THE CROPS.

THE *Farmers' Union*, the agricultural organ of Minnesota, in this week's issue, says: "Commencement has been made on the great wheat harvest of Minnesota for 1873, and a most bountiful harvest is promised. From a careful estimate we think the State can export this year 70,000,000 bushels of wheat, provided we have our usual good weather during the harvest, and provided further, the crop escapes worms and is secured." The *Union* further advises farmers to market all their wheat as soon as possible, for fear of still lower prices.

A SHORT ride through portions of our county a few days since enables us to state that most of the growing crops present a favorable appearance. Corn and potatoes, in the main, look well and promise a fair yield. The oat crop is short, having been much injured by the excessively dry weather of the present summer. The grass in some parts is thin, while in others it is fair. The wheat and rye, now all harvested, have produced more than an average yield. Altogether we see no cause for complaint.—*Delaware County Republican.*

ADVICES from Virginia, Delaware and New Jersey give assurances that the peach crop of this season will be one of the heaviest ever gathered. It is thought that over one million crates will be sent to New York, this summer, which is a great increase over last year's shipments. As combinations and conspiracies are the order of the day in the commercial world, it is not surprising to hear that the large peach dealers are devising plans for a "corner" in their trade, this summer. They fear that, owing to the unusual supply, the price will fall so low as to leave them with very small profits, after a very hard season's work.

Why Do Consumptives Die?

The first blow against any enemy with which we have to contend is always an important one; hence the consumptive who puts off to a distant day the necessary treatment to effect a cure, will not only lose valuable time, but will also incur the risks of a fatal termination. Yet ever since the introduction of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure this hitherto fatal disease is shorn of more than half its terrors. The reason then why consumptives die, may be found in the fact that they do not begin the treatment early enough. The disease has oftentimes made sad ravages in the lung tissue before any treatment, suitable to a cure has been instituted, and we need not marvel, such being the case at the many fatal terminations. If you look for a cure begin in time. Do not wait until the other vital organs have felt the baneful influence of the lung malady. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured very many bad cases, and should a cure be possible will always effect it, but that does not furnish grounds for criminal neglect, when a remedy of such great power is so easily obtainable. Dr. Keyser is a regularly educated physician and has given to the world in his Lung Cure, a boon of priceless value, not only in consumption, but in a score of chronic maladies which have been the source of much individual suffering and the bane of many a household. The Doctor's treatise should be read by all. It may be had by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his principal office, 167 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 26, 1873.

There is no change to notice in the money market. The week closes almost entirely as it opened on Monday. Business continues light, and transactions are confined principally to the current wants Money is in abundant supply throughout the week at from 5 to 10 per cent. discount for first class paper. Transactions in local stocks and real estate during the week have been rather dull, but a fair sale is reported. In made and a house and lot or a few unimproved lots, either for investment or speculation, but such cases now are only spordic, and will probably become sporadic until cooler weather sets in.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Gold	115¼	115¼
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	119½	119¾
" 1868 "	119	119
" 10-40s new.	117¾	117¾
" 1867.	118½	118¾
" 1865—coupons.	118¾	118¾
5-20s	114¾	114¾
10-40s—coupons	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cents	115¾	115¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	104¾
Erie	51¾	52¾
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	33¾
R. Island	95¼	95¾
Do. preferred	73¾	73¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾
Do. Guaranteed	91¼	91¾
North Western Common	69¾	69¾
North Island	110¾	110¾
Chicago & Pittsburgh		88½
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾
Western Union Telegraph	91¾	91¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	27¾	27¾
Toledo & Wabash	72	71¾
Illinois Central	129¾	131
Fort Wayne		93¾
Chicago & Alton	108¾	108¾
Adams Express	94	94¾
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	61	63½
L. C.		107

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 72 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Reading Central	54¾	54¾
Reading	55¾	55¾
United Cos. of N. J.	122	122
Old Colony	36¼	36¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24¾	24¾
Penna. Receipts	54¾	54¾
Pittsburgh R.	72	72
Allegheny Valley 7-30	91	91
Central Transportation	47¾	47¾

Money from trust in Philadelphia. Rates are easy at 6 @ cent. on call, and 6@8 @ cent. on best grades of mercantile paper. There is an active demand for commercial drafts, but prices were steady generally. New City sizes sold at 102¾ and 103¾; gold loan at 8¼; Reading rail 54¾; Penna. sold at 55¾, but no sales were reported. Pennsylvania sold at 55¾, buyers' option, seller's option. In central stocks we make no sales of light at 90@90¼; buyers' option, closing 90¼ bid.

The Philadelphia "Globe" says money seems to be accumulating in the banks and the general tone of the market favors increased ease. Fair sales of mercantile paper are reported, anything passing being 6@7 cent. being very choice and exceptional; while the range on good but less well known paper is from 8 to 9 cent. Call loans are freely offered at 6 @ cent., and quite a number of city banks are anxious to lend at that figure for 30 days.

The Chicago "Tribune" says the harvest stops country trade, and the city merchants feel it almost as quickly as country merchants. Money is still abundant at the banks, but a comparative statement of the national banks on June 14, 1872, and June 10, 1873 shows that the individual deposits were not as large at that date of this year as at the corresponding time last year by a million dollars. This difference probably holds good comparing July 1 of this year and last. Money is, therefore, not so abundant this summer as last.

The Cincinnati "Gazette" says the income of the banks from current maturities of paper and from deposits gives them ample means, which is not as fully employed as they would like to have it in discounting for depositors, but rates are well sustained at eight and nine per cent., but most of the business is done at the inside figure. In the open market there was an increase in the amount of money seeking investment in prime business paper at @@3 @ cent., and demand for it was only moderate.

The Baltimore "Gazette" says in consequence of the fire which raged on Friday, the volume of business transacted at the Stock Exchange was limited. In Railroad stocks Northern Central were taken at 72; Baltimore and Ohio were offered at 126; the preferred was wanted at 108, held at 109. In railroad bonds there was little done, a sale of 1,000 Baltimore and Ohio 1885's at 98¾, and 1,000 Marietta and Cincinnati 2d 8s at 91¾. Among the miscellaneous list, for Baltimore and Ohio 1875s, 97 was bid. 1885s, 97. Northwest Virginia 6s guaranteed were wanted at 94, held at 95. Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky 1st 6's at 91¾, offered at 94, while for the 2ds, 80 was asked.

Deposits at St. Louis are not as large as they have been. The "Democrat" says the demand is yet well divided between renewal and the large sight shipments with a slight discount from the river and manufacturing interests. Money on the street is a drag even at the same rates as the banks employ. Rates were at 8 and 10 @ cent. @ annum. Call loans steady at 7 to 8 @ cent. discount.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1873.

The bank statement shows a net gain of $346,325 in coin reserve, which raises the excess of reserve to $14,039,450. The per centage of reserve to the total liabilities is 34.58 for National banks, and 33.40 for banks as a whole. Money closed up very easy at 3 per cent, on call. Foreign exchange was dull, at 9 rates more or less nominal as many as asked for. Gold opened at 115¼, and sold up to 115¾. The rates paid for carrying were 2½, 2 3 and 2½ per cent. Clearings, $79,000,000. The Treasury operations for the week were $621,858. The Treasury operations in the west at New York in bonds for the week were $6,120,400 gold for interest, $111,300 in re emption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,180,742 for customs. The Treasury sold one million coin bonds this week. Governments were steady all day. Rate bonds were quiet but steady. Railroad bonds were unusually speculative to-day, but were less active than usual. Stocks were the feature.

A few instances, were confined within narrow limits. The leading fe tures were Vanderbilt's sales in Erie and N. W. Erie was active and strong, and advanced from 12½ to 13¾, with the latest sales at 12½. The Vanderbilt party was loaded up to 1 million dollars for the rise, and have offered the 4 million dollars for the downward movement. There was no rumors of an extra dividend. The other Vanderbilt stocks were strong on the rise, and Western Union selling at 91¾@91¾. Lake Shore was also active and strong, selling at 93¾@93¾. There was no especial activity in Erie, which sold a 102@103, and at the close, regular, the lowest quotations being current at the latter figure. Pacific Mail were 38¾ to 37¾, and left off at 38¾. The corner in Quicksilver is said to be broken, and the price has fallen from 1 to 1¼ for 100 lbs.

GOVERNMENTS—The transactions of 1867, 119¼; 5-20's of '62, 117¾; do '64, 117¾; do '65, 119; do '65 new, 117¾; 10-40's, 115¾@116; do '65, 118¼; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6's, Tennessee old, 81; do new, 81; Virginia new, 50; do old, 48; North Carolina 6s, 37; do new, 35; Bankers' 5@6 @.

STOCKS.—Cumberland Coal, Spring Valley, 37; Western Union Telegraph, 91¾; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 71½; American Express, 63¼; United States Express, 61½; Pacific Mail, 38¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 52¾; do preferred, 71; Hudson River, 104¾; Reading, 95¼; Michigan Central, 93¾; Pittsburg 98; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Northwestern, 69¾; do preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 102¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 73¾; Toledo & Wabash, 71½; do preferred, 93; Chicago & Alton, 108¾; do preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Illinois Central, 131; Union Pacific, 27¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 88½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾; Hartford & Erie, 25¾.

MONEY, July 25.—The supply in the market of discount for 60 to 90 days' bills is open market is 8 per cent. below the bank rate. Canada for money 6@8@9; sixty days, 8; 90 days, 9; 4 months, 9½; six months, 10; one to two years, 10½@11.

COTTON.—Choice Cotton is 25c; Good to Prime, 24½@24¾c. Fair 24@24½c. Old Government Java, 29c; other Javas, 28@27c. Rosted Rio, 19 packages, 20½c. Rosted Rio, 20½c.

SUGARS.—White Drips, 6½ other grades ranging from 6@6¾ as to quality. Crushed, 9 prime, 9 Patna, 8@8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c Prime 70@72.

HAY.—The market is not not as strong as it was at the commencement of the week; there is less inquiry, and a stronger pressure to sell; however, we continue to quote at $24@28 ₱ ton, according to quality.

POTATOES.—The arrivals continue liberal, and while the market is well supplied, prices, as compared with yesterday, have undergone no notable change, at $3@4 ₱ brl, according to quality.

ONIONS—$4.50@5 ₱ brl.

POULTRY—Young or Spring chickens are quotable at 50 to 60 cents, and old ones at 70 to 80 cents, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb, 16c. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15½. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 9½c. Bacon rib Sides, 10½c. Bacon Shoulder Shoulder Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Mess Pork, $18.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tierces, 12c. Do. half bbls, 13¼c. Do kits 13½c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12½c. Do in 5 lb. 12½c. Do in 3 lb. pails 13½c ₱ pound. Do. in 6 lb pails, 13.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is in demand at $2.10@2.12½. Seed Timothy seed is in good demand at $1.75 ₱ bu.

WHISKY—Highwines, 90@95c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, July 26, 1873.

The following is a statement of the receipts of stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week ending also:

	This week	Last week.
Cattle	475 cars	462 cars
Hogs	397 "	331 "
Sheep	84 "	99 "
Horses	11 "	13 "
Mules.	5 "	1 "
Total	780 "	709 "

CATTLE.

While, as will be seen, there was very little difference in the receipts in the aggregate, as compared with last week, yet we were informed that there was an increase in through consignments, and a falling off in the local trade intended to be sold in this market; the quality, as a general thing, from what we could learn, was not good as it has been recently, the bulk of the offerings consisting of rough Texas and Cherokees stock and common native "grassers." The feeling the case it is easy to foretell the result. Prime shipping stock, in consequence of a very light supply, sold readily for higher figures than at better prices than the same grades brought last week, while the commoner grades dragged more or less all the way through, although as the supply of all grades was light, they were all closed out, and as a general thing, at about last week's rates. A few weighty cattle, however, brought almost as much as good ones, because the bulk of the offerings were of the latter kind, but there has been a very decided reaction in this respect recently, as the most of the offerings of late have been common, while good cattle were scarce. We notice that a like state of affairs is prevailing in New York; there, as here, the premium on prime cattle is getting its work, or increasing, while coarse and rough Texas and Cherokees are gradually but steadily getting lower below par.

As we noted in our report of Thursday, there was not, so far as we could learn, a single drover that could be classed as a speculator, and from what we believe they could have been sold at an advance of from 50 to 75 cents per hundred above last week's rates, but there was nothing in the condition of the eastern markets to justify it, but in consequence of a scarcity. So far as we could learn, there was not a single drover who had extra shipping steers, averaging 1,400@1,500 would have brought 6¾@6¾. Good 1,200@1,350 steers may be quoted at 6@6¼. Fair to handy cattle, 5½@5¾. Texas and Cherokee stock, 4½@5¼ cts, according to quality, and native "grassers" 5½@6c.

There was not a single bullock purchased here this week for shipment to New York; it is said, and by those who have tried it on pretty effectively, that there is no money in buying cattle here for that market, and the best evidence of this is that nearly all who have tried it of late years, have come out little end of the "horn." In regard to the why and wherefore we have nothing to say just now, but may refer to the matter in detail at some other time.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were liberal, although a few cars short of last week; and when we come to quality, the difference was still greater. The most of the offerings this week were common, while of good sheep the supply was small, hence, notwithstanding the advices from the east were not very encouraging, prices were fully maintained, and to-day there were but very few in the yards unsold. Extra 100 lb. sheep, may be quoted at 5½ prime, 9@9½ lbs., 5@5½; 80 to 90 lbs., 4½@5; 70@75 lbs., 4@4½. Lambs quotable at 5 to 7¾ cents, according to quality. Dealers to-day were inclined to think that the market next week will hold good to the above quotations, and from what we could learn, we are inclined to think that the market for next week will hold good to the above predictions on the very unfavorable reports from New York, but all hinges on the arrivals.

HOGS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were larger, if we mistake not, than for several weeks, but with an increased demand, some 20 or 25 cars having been purchased for Baltimore, more than is ordinarily shipped from here to that market in a month. The market was fairly active all week, and prices were pretty well sustained. Quotations may be given to-day as follows: Philadelphia droves, 5½@5¾; Baltimore, 5½@5¾. Nice smooth Baltimore hogs, averageing about 200 lbs., 5¾. Nice smooth Yorkers, 200 lbs., 5½@5¾. Rough and stock weights, 5@5½. Light hog of good quality sell more readily than heavy ones.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lacy Furnace.o	41	Isabella Furnace.o	19
J Moorhead.b	1	Pgh Bolt Co.p	2
Total			63

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Lindsay & McC.m	1	Lewis O & P.m	2
Isabella Furnace.o	3		
Total			6

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead.m	1	R H Wister.m	1
Nimick and Co.m	5	J W Porter.m	5
Caughey & H.m	1		
Total			14

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O. & P.m	3	Brown & Co m	1
			4

The Wool Trade.

NEW YORK, July 26.—There is a steady tone to the market, with prices generally the same Manufacturers have been in town during the past few days, and a fair business has been summated at current figures. The demand is chiefly for Texas, California and fleeces. Advices state that in the West continue firm, but the demand is light. The market for fleece wools is firm, there is no special activity at the moment. Sales of 40,000 lbs of XX and XX Ohio at 52c, 20,000 lbs Michigan on private terms, 15,000 lbs of Ohio on private terms, 10,000 lbs new Ohio at 49c, 35 bales spring California at 45@48c, 30,000 the Fall do on private terms, 6,000 lbs Spring do on private terms, 35 bales do at 29c, 15,000 lbs combing fleece at 60c, 8 bags super pulled on private terms, 50 bales extra do on private terms, 46 bags super at 48c, 90 bales Port Phillip at 42c, 15,000 lbs Montevideo on private terms, 3,000 lbs Buenos Ayres on private terms, 3,000 lbs Cape at 45c, 50 bales do, in bond for Canada, at 17c, gold.

BOSTON, July 26.—Wool: receipts of domestic, 49 bales. There have been no receipts of foreign worth mentioning for the week ending this morning. January act. Upward of 2,500,000 pounds of domestic wool have been received, and sales have been made of upwards of 2,000,000 pounds at 45@47½ cts. for fine. So much of the wool here is contracted

HOME NEWS.

Summer Changes.

Any of our Readers who may desire to have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address, out of town, during the summer months, can be accommodated by leaving their names at our business office. Send to any address for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a month.

Too Much Knowledge.

Last evening, a man named Davis was arrested in front of Municipal Hall, by officer Cupples, having in his possession a vast fund of knowledge in the shape of two huge volumes of "Bells' Encyclopedia," which he said he was taking home for his wife to look over. Where he got the books is the query that will be answered this morning.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 153 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Mosel at New York; N. G. Lloyd line steamer Oslo at Baltimore; Anchor line steamer Scandinavia at Glasgow; Cunard line steamer Scotia at Queenstown.

Letters Held for Postage.

W. H. Abbitts, Niles, Ohio, 3c; James Hepworth, Lawrence, Mass., 3c; Robert S. Hobbs, New York, N. Y., 3c; Mrs. McEvoy, New York, N. Y., 3c; Postmaster, Johnstown, Pa., 3c; Miss Rose Strang, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Sheriff of Huntingdon county, Huntingdon, Pa., 3c; Sheriff of Venango county, Franklin, Pa., 3c, Mrs. Mary Smith, Port Harmer, Ohio, 3c.

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Legs Crushed.

Yesterday, shortly afternoon a number of boys attempted to board a freight train in motion in the yard of the Fort Wayne road, and steal a ride over to Allegheny, when one of the lads named John Mulvey, aged twelve years and residing on Bedford avenue, fell underneath the wheels and was run over, one of his feet and a leg just above the knee being horribly crushed. Dr. J. McClelland was summoned, who dressed his wounds. He was taken to his home on a stretcher.

A Suit and Counter-Suit.

Mary Braxton (colored) on Saturday appeared before Alderman Logan and made an information against William Richardson, also colored, charging him with assault and battery, and also with malicious mischief in destroying her furniture. Richardson, she alleges, was formerly her boarder, and they had a slight misunderstanding which resulted in war. Richardson was arrested and held in $300 bail on each charge. After his hearing was over, Richardson turned around and made an information charging the fair Mary with the larceny of a gold watch and chain, which he alleges she stole from him and refuses to return. She states the watch was given her as a present by the pleasant William. Mary was also held in bail.

Badly Hurt.

On Saturday afternoon Wm. Lloyd, better known as "Pidgy" Lloyd met with a very severe accident on the Monongahela wharf. He was standing on Water street watching the boat race, when a team of horses attached to a carriage became frightened and began to rear and plunge, endangering the lives of the occupants. Lloyd approached the horses with the intention of attempting to hold them and prevent a runaway, but was quite close to one of the animals he suddenly reared up and fell over on him with crushing force. Assistance was immediately rendered and the horse pulled off the sufferer, who was carried into Lyon & Cook's warehouse near by. Physicians were summoned and on examination it was found that he was badly injured internally, and it is thought that he will hardly recover.

Committed to Dixmont.

On Saturday in the District Court an order was made re-committing to Dixmont John Moore, a drayman of Birmingham. He had been in the insane asylum before, but was released some three months ago, and his conduct since has not been such as to convince one that he was entirely *compos mentis*. A physician was appointed by the Court to examine Moore, the result being that he was pronounced insane. Before the case came up on Saturday, and while Mrs. Moore and her daughter were waiting in the Court room, Moore went before Alderman McMasters and swore out a warrant for their arrest, charging that his wife had threatened to kill him that night, and that his daughter Mary had promised to assist in the bloody deed. The case was dismissed by the magistrate when he learned that the prosecutor was insane.

Bill in Equity.

A bill in equity was filed on Saturday in the Prothonotary's office by W. D. Moore, on behalf of John Hazlett and Mary Hazlett, his wife, in right of said Mary against Wm. McFarland, Nancy McFarland and Robert Medill. On the 1st of April last Andrew Medill, late of West Deer township, died intestate and unmarried, leaving as his heirs Mrs. Mary Hazlett, Mrs. Nancy McFarland and Robert Medill. The deceased owned the fourth part of a tract of sixty acres of ground in West Deer township, and also a tract in Indiana township, which cannot be described owing to the refusal of one of the executors to give the necessary data. The complainants asked that the Court appoint a Commissioner of Partition to divide the property, or if that cannot be done, to value and approve the same according to law.

THE BUTLER POISONING.

A Hearing in the Case Had—Accused Committed to Jail.

On Saturday at Butler a hearing was had in the Snyder poisoning case. The particulars of the dastardly attempt to murder a father and two children have heretofore been given. At the hearing nothing entirely new was developed. A large number of witnesses were examined, who testified to Foreman buying the arsenic for the ostensible purpose, as he expressed it, of poisoning rats. Others swore that he said he wanted it to go away with these "vermin."

Against the wishes of defendant's counsel the letters which Foreman had written to Mrs. Snyder were introduced. They show a clear case of moral depravity. The letters are entirely unfit for publication, and show that Mrs. Snyder and Foreman were on terms of guilty intimacy. It was proved conclusively that on the night of Foreman's arrest the parties had been together. A number of circumstances were shown to prove that the parties were criminally intimate. There is a strong feeling in Butler against the parties, as there is scarcely any one who does not have their guilt. It is claimed that if money will do it, the friends of Foreman will get him free. Mr. Snyder is improving. The prisoners have been committed for the October term of Court.

SMOTHERED IN A VAULT.

Terrible Accident on the East Side.

On Saturday morning, while two men were at work in the rear of J. C. Clarke's saloon, on Frankstown avenue, near East Liberty station, a terrible accident occurred. It appears that two men, named Hiram Delaway and William Wattles, were engaged in cleaning a privy vault in the rear of the premises named, and had dug a pit about thirty feet deep alongside of the vault for that purpose, when Delaway, who is said to be an expert at the business, went down for the purpose of tapping a hole through the three feet of clay that intervened between the vault and the other pit. He had not taken the usual precaution of stationing men at the windlass above, or had he tied a rope to his body, in order to secure his safety from being smothered by the foul gases. The opening was partly made when the vaults burst and the contents came rushing in with a terrible force. Delaway shouted loudly for help, when Wattles came to his assistance. The latter had got half way when he slipped and fell and was buried nearly up to his head in the filth also. There was only one person who saw the accident, and he a boy employed in a barber-shop near by, who gave the alarm, and ran to the store of Mr. Harris Crawford, who came to the rescue with a rope. By the time they had returned quite a crowd had collected around the pit, who all wanted to see the men saved, but none could lend a helping hand. The barber boy, however, showed himself a hero by going down the ladder with a rope and attaching it about Delaway. He was promptly hauled up and saved. The rope was again lowered and Wattles taken out, but he was insensible and died at one o'clock on Saturday. Coroner West was notified and held an inquest, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Wattles had been to work for Mr. J. C. Clarke as hostler. He was about forty years of age, and a native of England, for which place he was about to leave to-day. Delaway was much injured, but he will recover. A subscription of fifteen dollars was raised as a reward for the boy's bravery.

THE CLOTHING INVESTIGATION.

Meeting on Saturday Night—Refusal of the Mayor to Produce Books and Papers.

Another meeting of the sub-committee of the Police Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jeremy, Chalmers and Harris, appointed to investigate the clothing accounts of the Mayor, was held on Saturday evening. It appears that the Mayor refused to permit the committee to have access to the books and papers connected with the office. At a previous meeting Mr. Jeremy had asked for the book of original entry, but it was refused by Mr. Patterson on the ground that he was acting under orders from the Mayor. Mr. Harris called attention to the fact that the Mayor had said, on the Saturday night previous and on other occasions, that the Committee should have everything, and this proceeding was a new departure." Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Patterson appeared before the Committee and stated that the Mayor had instructed him to inform them that they could not have any books or papers, and that for the present he desired the postponement of further investigation. He was acting under advice from his lawyer, and would wait the action of Councils on Monday before permitting the examination of the books to be proceeded with any further.

In reply, Mr. Jeremy said that they, too, would go into Councils on Monday and ask for additional power. Two witnesses, he said, would be present at half past eight o'clock, but the others would not come without being subpœnaed. In view of the turn affairs had taken, he could not see anything for the Committee to do.

At this juncture Mayor Blackmore put in an appearance, and said that he desired to treat the committee in the same way that he had served the other committees, and therefore he refused to allow any further examination of the books until after the action of Council's on Monday. The original entry book he said contained matters of a strictly private nature, and he would not allow any committee to examine it.

It was also ascertained that Mr. Smith, the tailor who made the clothes, was not in the city, but had gone to Europe.

There being nothing for the committee to do, it adjourned.

NO COMPROMISE.

A Communication From Father Hickey—Denial of the Statement that He Offered a Compromise Grade—A Pithy, Interesting and Entertaining Letter—"Nary" Modification of Views.

By the following letter from Father Hickey, Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, it will be seen that the statement that he sent to the City Engineers a office a profile of a compromise grade that would be acceptable to the Cathedral authorities, is incorrect. In his sermon yesterday Father Hickey referred to the matter, and said in substance what is contained in the communication given below. Conversing last night with our reporter he stated that the Cathedral property would be damaged very much if the proposed reduction of the grade of Fifth avenue was decided upon. They would be assessed for their share of the damages sustained by the changing of the grade, not only of Fifth avenue, but of Grant street, Virgin alley and Cherry alley, on all of which the Cathedral property has a frontage, and he said it would fall quite heavily on them. The Bishop's residence, which is building on Grant street, he claimed, would be completely undermined and it, as well as the Cathedral, could only be reached after the grade was reduced by a flight of steps. He could not see why Pittsburgh should be so lavish in the expenditure of money in the manner proposed, while such cities as Philadelphia and Baltimore allowed grades equally as steep as the Fifth avenue one to remain unchanged:

But here is the letter and it speaks for itself.

EDITORS GAZETTE: On coming to the city on Saturday we were handed a copy of the *Dispatch* by a newsboy on the West Penn. railroad. On opening its pages, we read with surprise of certain statements and claims said to have been made and forwarded by us to the City Engineer, relative to the grade of Fifth avenue. It is stated that we sent "a new profile of the Fifth avenue grade to the City Engineer, which, if adopted, would suit the church authorities." Now permit us to say that this is the merest assertion and without foundation in fact. We did not send any such profile, and if we did, we doubt if it would be pleasing to the church authorities. Their views were very plainly but respectfully submitted to, and endorsed by the mass meeting of the 25th inst., and they do not see as yet any need for their modification or change. Neither did we then or since authorize any person to act in our name or negotiate with the city in favor of the cardinal. We are fully competent, and not unwilling to attend to our own business; we understand it best. Hence the public may easily judge of the irrelevancy of the following remarks clipped from one of our Sunday morning papers. The editor goes on to say: "The selection of this site (the Hitchcock property) therefore greatly increases the reasons that already exist for grading the entire top off the obstructive hill on Fifth avenue in front of the cathedral. As Father Hickey has already shown signs of wavering in proposing a sort of compromise grade to the authorities; and as he sustained a terrible blow in the rear from the letter of the architect who built the cathedral, which was published, in which he states that the stone foundations are over fifteen feet deep and built in anticipation of this very grading; we suspect this attack is flank by the Site Commission will prove too much for him and that he will surrender, if not at discretion, at least on the best terms he can get. Perhaps the accomplishment of this is not the least reason why we should be satisfied at the selection of the site."

In this triplet of periods the writer betrays our cause and (it may be innocently) misrepresents our interests. In the first place his assumptions are altogether gratuitous. When, where and under what circumstances have we shown signs of wavering? How and when and where did we propose a compromise grade to the city authorities. It is further stated that the Cathedral architect published a letter. In what city paper did it appear? Who saw it or read it? Where, we ask, will we find the proof that the foundations of St. Paul's on Grant street "are over fifteen feet deep and built in anticipation of this very grading?" Who will answer these questions? Is this a correct statement of facts? The published card of contractor Dunn is only assertive. Its data may or may not be reliable. At any rate we accept it at its current value. It was kind in him as a citizen and shrewd in him as a contractor to interest himself in the grades of Grant and Fifth streets at that early date. Under this aspect of the case what "terrible blow" have we yet to sustain. What flank movement to fear. What are we called upon to surrender? It is no defeat to yield cheerfully to a national improvement: no dishonor to obey the mandate of the Chief Executive of ones country; no surrender of principle to consult the general interests of our entire community. Accordingly we feel no hesitancy now or at any other time to submit to any lawfully constituted authority if justly and prudently exercised. Hence, if the government at Washington confirm Mr. Mullett's selection of the Hitchcock estate, all opposition, so far, on our part will cease. But it is not so clear after all that the mere purchase of this site must necessarily involve our city in an outlay of millions of dollars; nor would it be expedient perhaps for Councils to lay before us now an additional mill and a half or more per capita on our already overtaxed population. Would not this action on their part, if carried out render the whole scheme to some extent abortive, and to be laughed at by the supposed wisdom of our neighboring cities? It is truly an honor to have United States buildings in our midst, but they as truly cease to be an honor or even a convenience if erected in the manner and at the expense contemplated. Illustrative of this, Municipal Hall is, in its way, a case in point. To this hour hundreds of our fellow citizens gaze at the pile only for its unsightly location and disproportions and find no consolation to the legislative purposes for which it was built. So true, indeed, is this latter statement that the Councils are said to have had at one time serious notions of abandoning its chambers altogether. In fact, pending the entire controversy, we have not heard a single, solid logical argument in favor of the so-called Penn avenue grade. None have understood it as a positive improvement or absolute necessity; nor have we as yet seen a formal petition duly signed by the property holders in this vicinity demanding its reduction. Many of those who have spoken or signed, live at too great a distance to give a disinterested opinion. Besides it is folly to try to some have done to argue a commodity like ours into such expenditures and loss of valuable property by sheer sophistry. To urge an extra grade under the guise that the present one is "a weariness to the flesh" or an "eyesore" to our people, or a wanton requirement to unnecessary exertion on the part of man or beast" would be not only unargumentative but unsatisfactory to the simplest mind. Such a style of reasoning if applied to Municipal Hall (and it is not unprofitable when not exceptive) would eventually secure its razzee to the very ground. As for ourselves, we have in fine little else to add except that in the event that any one of the proposed grades be adopted by the city our cathedral will be rendered partially useless, if not unsafe for divine worship. The work alone will occupy many months, and will of course not only stagnate all business and traffic in this end of the city during its progress, but will moreover at a certain stage render ingress and egress to our church exceedingly inconvenient, if not dangerous. In other words, the cathedral property, instead of being benefited, will be ruined. In his remarks at the late mass meeting held in St. Paul's our Civil Engineer, Mr. Owens, reported that a grade of four feet three inches to the hundred feet would necessitate a series of thirty-three steps, each with a rise of seven inches, in order to reach the Cathedral floor. A grade of five feet to the hundred would call for twenty-six steps, &c. On the supposition that the base of the south tower is only about four feet below the present curb, the foundation of said structure will be at least three feet above the new curb line four feet three inches to the at the latter grade of five the base of the tower new curb line some seven feet. With these facts leave our case to the Councils for an unbiased judgment of our fellow citizens to can readily understand our position and see why we oppose the improvements in request in advance an indemnifying bond for our municipal authorities.

Very Respectfully,

J. HICKEY,
Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral.

July 27, 1873.

THE BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

Contract for Boilers Awarded.

On Saturday morning, General D. D. Smith accompanied by the other members of the Commission for testing boilers, and Mr. Atkinson, local inspector, paid a visit to the site on the Monongahela river, above the City Poor farm, that had been selected as the most suitable place for conducting the experiments. It was found to be an admirable location, and adapted in every particular for the purposes for which it is proposed to use it. It is a ravine on the farm of Capt. John Munhall, and running through it is a stream of water known as Patterson's run. It furnishes every facility for the proposed experiments. There is an open space on which to locate the boilers, water can be secured in sufficient supply, and there is plenty of timber with which to erect bomb proofs and casemates. In the afternoon after the return of the Commission they decided to accept the site provided the owner does not ask too much for it.

The contract for the construction of two of the boilers, one of steel and the other of iron, was at the same time awarded to Mr. D. W. C. Carroll. Work on them will be commenced immediately, and the contracts for the building of the remainder will be awarded some time in the future.

RUN OVER WHILE INTOXICATED.

Young Man Seriously Injured.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named George Low, while rather in an intoxicated condition, got on to a Pleasant Valley car at the Custom House. A short time after the car had started, he walked on to the front platform and commenced to talk with the driver. In turning the corner of Penn avenue and Hand street, Low was thrown over the dash board immediately on the track before the wheels. The car passed over the lower region of his abdomen, inflicting several internal injuries, which may prove fatal. The young man was picked up and carried into a neighboring drug store, and Dr. McCandless summoned, who dressed his wounds.

Spanish Beans,
very nice, indeed.
at BLAIR'S, 62 Fifth avenue.

Take Care of the Children.
Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is highly recommended for children teething. It is a pleasant, mild neutralizing Cordial, and free from every possible objection. It should be in every house where there are children.

Orange Water Ice at
BLAIR'S, 62 Fifth avenue.

No. 62.
The pride of the avenue, is the place to procure Refreshments of all kinds.

Fresh Candies
Manufactured daily at
BLAIR'S, 62 Fifth avenue.

A SITE SELECTED.

Meeting of the Government Building Commission—The Balloting—The Hitchcock Property Chosen—Minority Report.

On Saturday morning the Government Site Commission held a meeting in the Custom House. The members present were Messrs. Reed, Finney, King, Steele, Negley, Ammon, Seeley, Phillips and Barr. On motion, Colonel Phillips was chosen to preside. Mr. Barr presented a communication, which was signed by quite a number of citizens, requesting the Commission to make an examination of the site known as Hare's Hotel property, bounded by Liberty and Fifth streets, Penn avenue and Cecil alley. It embraces an area of 240 square feet, and the price asked for it was $110 000.

On motion the communication was accepted, and at the request of the Chairman, Col. Phillips, the Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of May 7th, from which it appears that the proposition had been submitted together with a remonstrances against the same.

Mr. Reed also called attention to the Red Lion property, on Sixth street, which was offered to the Commission by Mr. Thomas L. Shields for $260 000.

In reply to a question asked by Colonel Phillips as to what course the members proposed to pursue in taking the vote, Mr. Reed said that in his opinion all sites should be considered open for votes, irrespective of former ballots.

Mr. King thought a committee should be appointed to examine the Hare hotel site, and that it was worthy of consideration, but Mr. Steele said that the appointment of a committee at this late day would be out of place, that the site had been examined and if its advantages were not presented by those in favor of it, it was their own fault. The noise, smoke and dirt from passing trains he urged as an objection against it.

Mr. Finney expressed a desire to know if there was any truth in the report that President Thompson had said the rails on Liberty street would be removed within two years. In response Colonel Phillips said he was inclined to the belief that the report was without foundation. He had been in conversation with President Thompson several times in regard to the matter, and his opinion was based upon those conversations. President Thompson had repeatedly said that it was the policy of the company never to remove a railroad it had been once laid. Besides the Pennsylvania railroad company is looking forward to an extensive improvement of the Ohio river, and the track on Liberty street would necessarily form a more important branch for their transportation business when those improvements are made.

A motion made by Mr. Reed that the Commission proceed to ballot for a site was adopted, but some discussion followed as to whether any of the members present should be permitted to vote for Messrs. Dilworth and Berry who were absent. A number of motions were made but the discussion was ended by the appearance of Mr. Dilworth, who took his place as chairman and on motion he was authorized to cast the vote of Mr. Berry, who had made a request to that effect.

The following is the list of sites offered:

No. 1—Hitchcock property.
No. 2—Hugh M. Bole property.
No. 3—Seventh avenue, Liberty street and Smithfield; price, $420 000.
No. 4—Red Lion property; price, $250,000.
No. 5—Square bounded by Smithfield street, Cherry alley, Third and Fourth avenues.
No. 6—Sixth street property, opposite Trinity Church.
No. 7—Property on Fifth avenue, Grant and Wylie streets.
No. 8—Sixth avenue and Grant streets, from S. McClean & Co.
No. 9—Hare's Hotel property.

FIRST BALLOT.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Sixth avenue site—Messrs. Dilworth, Berry and King—3.

Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues—Messrs. Steele, Ammon, Seeley, Phillips and Negley 5.

Hare's Hotel site—Messrs. Barr and Finney —2.

Grant and Wylie streets—Mr. Reed—1.

SECOND BALLOT.

Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues—Messrs. Steele, Ammon, Seeley, Phillips, and Negley—5.

Hare's Hotel site—Messrs. Dilworth, Barr and Finney—3.

Sixth avenue site—Messrs. King and Berry —2.

Hitchcock property, at the southeast corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue—Mr. D. Reed—1.

THIRD BALLOT.

Hitchcock Property—Messrs. Steele, Ammon, Barr, Seeley, Reed, (who stated that although he voted for this site he had a decided preference for Grant street and Wylie avenue,) Phillips and Negley—7.

Sixth Avenue—Messrs. Dilworth, Barry and King—3.

Hare's Hotel site—Mr. Finney.

The chair announced that a majority had voted in favor of the Hitchcock property, and a proposition was made by Mr. Negley that the vote be made unanimous, but Mr. Finney said that it would be no use to make the attempt, as such a vote could not be secured.

A motion made by Mr. King that the ballots be declared closed was carried, and a resolution offered by Mr. Steele requiring the President and Secretary to prepare a report of the proceedings of the Commission, together with a recommendation of the site selected, for transmission to the Government authorities, and that the same be submitted at an adjourned meeting, was also adopted.

After a notice from Mr. King that a minority report would also be submitted the Commission adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

The site selected measures 225 feet on Smithfield street and 120 on Fifth avenue and Diamond street. It is owned by Mrs. Hitchcock, of Shady Side, and John Leggett, Esq. The following is the proposition made by the parties: The Leggett heirs will sell the property described for $460,000, and will buy the old building and ground for $280,000, and rent it as the government during the time occupied in the erection of the new building, for an annual rental of $10,000.

IN MEMORIAM.

Meeting of the Bar on Saturday.—Resolutions of respect to the late Jacob H. Davis Esq.

On Saturday a meeting of the members of the Allegheny County Bar was held in the Common Pleas Court-room. The Court, on motion of J. F. Slagle Esq. having previously adjourned out of respect of the memory of the late Jacob H. Davis Esq.

On motion of David Reed Esq. Hon. James P. Sterrett was chosen President and Hon. Edwin M. Stowe vice President of the meeting.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, Having heard with deep regret of the death of our esteemed associate and friend Jacob H. Davis, Esq., of the Allegheny county bar, and,

WHEREAS, It is fitting that we should give public expression of our estimate of the personal and professional worth of our dead friend; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Jacob H. Davis, Esq., this bar has met with the loss of a member who, in a short time of practice in our midst, gave proofs of talent and ability rarely excelled in the profession.

Resolved, That the community in which he lived has sustained a severe loss in the early death of one who, by his consistent demeanor and many excellent social qualities, endeared himself to all with whom he

Resolved, That in the lost a brave great

Burial Sixty
On Thursday last O'Donnell died in the consumption. She was to the residence of her sister-in-law Mrs. Ann Quinn, on Fourteenth street near Pike. Mrs. Quinn is a very poor woman, has it is said hardly enough to keep body and soul together. On Friday she went to George Fortune, Secretary of the Guardians of the Poor, and requested that Mrs. O'Donnell be buried at the expense of the county as she was unable to do it. Mr. Fortune it is said asked her what her religion was. She replied that she was a Catholic, when Mr. Fortune, it is alleged, told her to go to the Catholics and get aid from them to bury her sister-in-law. Mrs. Quinn was somewhat loth to go without a promise of at least some assistance from Mr. Fortune, when, it is claimed, he ordered her out of the office. She went, and after long delay succeeded in obtaining aid, her sister-in-law being buried yesterday afternoon by the St. Paul the Vincent Catholic Society of St. Paul's Cathedral, just *sixty five hours* after the time of her death. This is the statement that has been made to us on behalf of one side, but perhaps Mr. Fortune may have something to say that will put the matter in another light. At least we hope so, because the idea of a dead person, in such weather as this, remaining without interment for sixty-five hours, without any of the usual appliances for arresting decay, is decidedly obnoxious.

Crosse & Blackwell's
Raspberry Vinegar,
Superior to any in the market,
Tarragon Vinegar,
Ocze's Goliath Jelly,
Devilled Meats for Lunch,
Potted Poultry,
Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles,
Mushroom Catsup,
Walnut Catsup,
Spiced Salmon, Fresh Mackerel,
French Mustard, Imported,
English Mustard, Imported,
Boneless Sardines,
Anchovies, in small barrels, at
BLAIR'S,
62 Fifth avenue.

Spanish Beans,
Fresh Almonds,
English Walnuts,
All the choice Nuts, at
BLAIR'S, 62 Fifth avenue.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, and Cholera.

Bananas—fresh lot received at
BLAIR'S, 62 Fifth avenue.

BREVITIES.

....The Temperance Alliance meets to-day at its rooms at 2 P. M., to nominate a county ticket if advisable.

....A pile of burning shavings on the West Diamond, Allegheny, on Saturday night, called an alarm from box 34.

....A woman on Saturday evening had her pocket picked in the Market house in Allegheny of a purse containing $8.

....The store of Messrs. Curry & Metzger, No. 329 Liberty street, was entered from the rear yesterday, but nothing of value taken.

....The remains of the young man, John Van Arsdale, who died suddenly at the Union Depot on Friday, were yesterday taken to New York by his father.

....The last deposit of $500 was made in the Coulter-Scharff race on Saturday night. Josh Ward and John Biglin are expected in the city to-day.

....A carpenter named Bowers was dangerously injured on Saturday by falling of the top of a house which he was building, in Bloomfield, Seventeenth ward.

....The alarm of fire from box 25 shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon was occasioned by a slight fire in a dwelling house on Second avenue near Grant street.

....A man whose name could not be ascertained, on Saturday evening jumped off an incoming train on the Penn avenue crossing, and had one of his feet crushed by catching in the track.

....The store of C. C. Stevens, at Elizabeth, was robbed on Friday night of two revolvers, an accordeon, spy glass, pocket knives, silver cup, silver teaspoons, plated forks and a silver headed cane.

....City undertakers had twenty eight funerals yesterday at two o'clock besides some as late as five o'clock in the evening. All the carriages in the city, it is said, were engaged for burial purposes.

....Thomas Blatty and John Benham were badly bruised on Saturday by the embankment, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets, where they are laying the Consolidated Gas Company's mains, caving in on them.

....A party of Philadelphia excursionists, *en route* to California, were at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday. They included mostly city officials and members of Councils. They left on the 2:15 train for Columbus.

....On Saturday, Samuel, Benjamin, Levi and Elizabeth Eyers were committed to jail by Alderman McMasters. They are charged by George W. Jardine, of North Fayette township, with firing his dwelling.

....The man Louterbach, who was arrested on Friday night with so much money in his possession, was discharged on Saturday morning and returned to Spruill's for lodging. On yesterday he he got again intoxicated, and visited the Mayor's office to see if he had been robbed the night before of over $2,000.

....About three months ago some officers from Beaver county brought from Allegheny a lad named John Beck, who was charged with stealing railroad iron. He was taken down to Rochester, from whence he escaped. Last evening he was seen strolling in Allegheny, when he was re-arrested by Officer Koch.

....A young man in East Liberty has been forging the name of Dr. Gross to a number of checks. Two of them, for one $16.80 and the other for $14, were presented at the store of McClung's drug store in that place, and another for $13 was honored by John Rhae. The Doctor thinks the young man ought to let up on that game.

....On Friday last there was a conflict near Nine Mile Run, on the Connellsville railroad, between Wm. T. Bowers, the Road Commissioner, and the railroad laborers. In filling in the double track the laborers dumped earth upon the street, and Mr. Bowers, thinking they were encroaching too much on the public roadway, had it thrown into the river as fast as the cars unloaded. On Wednesday the railroad and city authorities will have a conference to settle the matter.

....An evening paper, in noticing an imaginary duel between imaginative reporters, mentions the *Gazette* as a rival of this journal. What a silly excuse of one who, by his consistent demeanor and many excellent social qualities, endeared himself to all with whom he ... as a rival—pshaw! Does any one of such a thing?—*Dispatch*.

....Who imagines that the GAZETTE is rivaling with the *Dispatch* in its efforts to show how far below respectability it is.

....The annual convention of the Grand Lodge, Public, Department of Pennsylvania, met at Williamsport, on Wednesday, May 28th, with one hundred and ... including the Council of Administration, R. W. Starkweather, ... Grand Master, presiding, and a short address was delivered by Captain D. M. Fell of Philadelphia. R. W. Grand Master Wagner was presented with a handsome and elaborate and beautiful gold watch and chain, R., as a testimonial of ... and services in behalf of the ... during the last ... Lanahan and Wm. ... for fighting in front ... The difficulty originated ... made on the result ... quite seriously ... drew him on the ... on his head with ... body of the prosecutor ... arrested and taken to ... Station, where McAndrews ... discharged after having his head dressed. ... Lanahan, who left a deposit of fifty dollars for his appearance, forfeited it on Sunday morning.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. V. E. Beamer, has returned from New York, where he has engaged some first class attractions for the Academy of Music, which opens on the first Monday in September.

The Knights of Pythias.

At the session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias in Reading, provision was made for the election of State District Deputy Grand Chancellors for German Lodges. They are to be elected triennially, and all German District Deputies must report to them. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the officers and representatives to this Grand Lodge and the District Deputy Grand Chancellors hold over until the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1874, the time of no next annual session.

It was resolved also that the Trustees, in conjunction with the Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe, be authorized to sell the lots owned by the Grand Lodge in the K. of P. Greenwood Cemetery.

A motion to make Past Chancellors by dispensation for a stated fee was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution was adopted directing the Representative to the Supreme Lodge to ask that body to order a demonstration of the Knights of Pythias in Philadelphia in 1876, and also requesting the holding of the Supreme Lodge session that in city in that year.

The next annual session will be held at Sunbury on the 3d of August, 1874.

Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry, } Ice Cream, at BLAIRS, 62 Fifth avenue.

Blair's Ice Cream
is of all flavors,
and the best and most
delicious in the city.
Stop at 62 and try it.

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.
Bardsley's custom made shirts at No. 47 Ohio street. A sure fit guaranteed.

THE Ohio friends of Alice and Phœbe Cary prominent among whom are Mrs. Francis Gage, Jeannie Croly and Mrs. Wilton, are making efforts to secure the erection, at Cincinnati, of some memorial of the sisters, such as a drinking fountain, or other fitting monument, to be designed by Harriet Hosmer.

SATURDAY'S BOAT RACES.

The Contests Between Louther and Denmarsh and Wright and Snyder—One Winds Up in a Draw—The Other not yet Decided—Foul's Claimed in Both Races—Challenges.

The boat race on Saturday afternoon on the lower Monongahela course was not as satisfactory an affair altogether as it might have been. The contestants were Nic. Denmarsh of the McKee club and Pat Louther of the Clipper club. The stakes were $500 a side, and the distance to be rowed three miles, starting from the Smithfield street bridge, one mile and a half down the river to a point opposite the mouth of Saw mill run and return. Archy Patton and James Byrd were chosen as judges for Louther and Dave Carl and John B. Jones for Denmarsh, with Tom Reese as referee. The time announced for the race to take place was between three and four o'clock, and it was very near the latter hour when the start was made. The rain was coming down right lively when the contestants appeared under the bridge in their boats, and were greeted with a good rousing cheer from the spectators on all sides. Denmarsh was dressed in blue and Louther had on a pair of rowing trousers. Shortly before four o'clock the judges asked the men if they were ready, and receiving an affirmative answer, the word to go was given and the two sculls side by side shot down the river and through the rain. Louther had the inside Pittsburgh shore and his opponent the outside. The former was directed by Epi Morris, and the latter by the McKee four oared crew. From the start until Market street was reached, the rowing was very fine, there being hardly any perceptible advantage on either side, but at that point Denmarsh made a spurt and took the lead and the inside track. When the stake was turned Louther went out some distance, as though to avoid Denmarsh, and the latter, making a short turn, was a length ahead on the home stretch. Louther was led by Morris to the extreme South Side shore in still water, but Denmarsh was led right out into the stream and apparently held the lead. He was working hard and Louther pulling an easy stroke, but when he reached the sand bar opposite the Point, he ran almost entirely aground, and his oats dragged in the sand. It was perhaps fifteen seconds before he succeeded in getting afloat again, and by the time he had done so Louther was up even with him, when an exciting sport took place, but Denmarsh with his tremendous pulls soon placed water between them. Louther's wise course in hugging the opposite shore now became apparent, for he rounded the Point a boat's length ahead. When the vicinity of Wood street was reached there was a foul, that ended the race. The referee said that the race must be rowed over again, and Louther said he was willing but Denmarsh claimed the race on account of the foul which he said was occasioned by Mr. Morris' not interfering. Finally the referee until eight o'clock in the evening, when he decided that he would take no cognizance of a foul, but would race the race a draw and all bets made to off. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the result Louther however appears to be contented and says he can beat Denmarsh. The following challenge speaks for another match between the same men:

Understanding that certain parties interested in the Luther-Denmarsh race are dissatisfied with yesterday's contest, I, for Patrick Luther, of the Clipper boat-club, challenge Nick Denmarsh, of the McKee boat-club, to row a five mile race for a purse of $1,000 a side, Denmarsh to select the course.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1873. WM. LUTHER.

THE SNYDER-WRIGHT RACE.

About an hour after the commencement of the above race, the contest between John Snyder, of the Bon Ton Boat Club, and Thaddeus Wright, of the Xanthe Club of Manchester was called, but it also resulted in a foul. Snyder took the start at the lead and kept it to the close, coming in about half a length ahead. Wright claimed a foul on the ground that the McKee Club put a four-oared crew in his way. The referee, Americus Force, decided to reserve his decision until this evening, when it will be given. The distance was three miles, the purse $150, and Snyder's time 23:30.

The following challenges have been issued, and it would appear as though boat racing was going to be kept up even if the contests do gen erally end in fouls:

Epi. Morris, of the Clipper club, challenges Reck, of the McKee club, for $500 a side, for a three mile race upon the lower Monongahela course. Seibert, of the Clipper club, challenges Snyder, who rowed on Saturday, for a three mile race, for $300 a side. Thomas Conway, of the Sheridan club, challenges Charley Schultz, of the Beck boat club, to a three mile pull upon the upper Monongahela course, for $100 a side. Meet at Schneider's boat house on Tuesday evening, Sixth Side, to arrange further preliminaries.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

A decree was made divorcing John P. Cunningham from Anna Cunningham.

The Court authorized the school directors of Chartiers borough to borrow money for school purposes.

Lucinda Kerr, through her attorney, John R. Large, Esq., filed a petition in divorce from Robert M. Kerr, on the grounds of desertion. A subpœna was awarded.

Decrees of divorce were made granting charters of incorporation to the following: St. Joseph's Workingmen's Building and Loan Association, of the Fifteenth Ward; Workingmen's Building and Loan Association, of the Fourth Ward; and the St. Augustine Benevolent Society, of Mt. Oliver, and the Frankstown Building and Loan Association.

Mary Pethuel filed a bill in divorce from Charles Q. Perkins on the grounds of desertion. A subpœna was awarded.

Louis Lobmier also petitioned to be divorced from Anna Mary Lobmier on the grounds of desertion. A subpœna was awarded.

The Court appointed J. G. MacFarlane, O. H. P. Williams, and John K. Wilson, viewers to assess damages to the property of Miller & Dickson, appropriated for the Sewickley Water Works.

In the matter of Reese, Williams & Co. vs. Florence Sullivan, the Court granted a rule to show cause why the judgement should not be opened and defendant let into a defense, proceedings to be stayed in the meantime.

On motion of John Coyle, Esq., the names of James Moore and H. Hitchcock were substituted in the order of Saturday last, appointing commissioners to take testimony at Parker and Brady's Bend, in the case of Stewart vs. Stewart, action for divorce.

In the matter of application for change of name of the "Temperance and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank," to the "Braddock's Trust Company," the Court made the usual order.

DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge Kirkpatrick.]

In the case of Alexander & Niblock vs. E. G. Carrier & Bro., being an application for a preliminary injunction and previously noted, the Court announced that a decision would be rendered to-morrow.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Judge Collier.]

In this Court on Saturday the following sentences were imposed:

George Liddle, A. J. Rice, Joseph Douglass, Wm. Boyd and D. Mackey, indicted for riot and affray, and who plead guilty to the last count, were called up for sentence. Little was fined $100 and the remaining defendants $75 and costs each.

John Burke, who was convicted of assault and battery on Sarah Burke, was fined $20 and costs.